The New-York Times.

VOL. XVII......NO. 5007. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1867. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

THE UPRISING IN ITALY.

Victor Emmanuel to Claim Rome as the Capital of His Kingdom.

Lord Derby to Retain the British Premiership.

Prussia Confident of Napoleon's Sincerity.

The Abolition of the Austrian Concordat Proposed in the Reichsrath.

ITALY AND ROME.

The Italian Nation Indorsing Garibaldi's Action—Victor Emmanuel Expected to Cross the Roman Frontier.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 11—Midnight.

Dispatches have been received this evening from Paris which state that affairs in Italy are very grave. It is the general belief that the whole nation will follow Gen. GARIBALDI in his patriotic effort to restore Rome to Italy.

King VICTOR EMMANUEL will soon pass the Roman frontier and proclaim Rome as part of the Kingdom.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Rumored Retirement of Earl Derby.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 12—Noon.

The *Times*, in a leading article of this morning's issue, officially denies that Earl DERBY has resigned his position as the head of the Ministry, or that he contemplates doing so.

Fenian Affairs—The Excitement Unabated.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Oct. 12—Noon.

The Fenian alarm still continues. The police made a descent on an establishment which was occupied as the headquarters of the Fenian Brotherhood in this city, and arrested six persons accused of Fenianism. A rising was feared at Limerick, but the precautions taken by the Government prevented it.

The Failure of Campbell & Son.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Oct. 12—Evening.

It is stated to-day that the liabilities of Messrs. CAMPBELL & SON, who were recently announced as having failed, will reach £250,000 sterling.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

Prussian Confidence in Napoleon's Sincerity.

BERLIN, Saturday, Oct. 12—Noon.

The *North German Gazette*, a semi-official organ, published in this city, and which is believed to reflect in some degree the views of Count VON BISMARCK, says in this morning's issue that it is firmly convinced of the sincerity of the French Emperor's desire for peace.

AUSTRIA.

The Abolition of the Concordat Proposed in the Reichsrath.

VIENNA, Saturday, Oct. 12.

A bill for abolishing the Concordat has been introduced in the Austrian Reichsrath. The bill is opposed by the Government, on the ground that the Concordat is a treaty and not a law, and hence not a proper subject for the cognizance of the Reichsrath.

FRANCE.

Movements of Napoleon.

PARIS, Friday, Oct. 11—Evening.

It is announced that the Emperor will return to this city from Biarritz on Tuesday.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

PARIS, Friday, Oct. 11—Evening.

The Bourse is heavy and Rentes are declining.

FRANKFORT, Friday, Oct. 11—Evening.

The old issue of United States Five-twenty Bonds are quoted here this evening at 74¾.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 12—Noon.

Consols, 94¼.

AMERICAN SECURITIES—We are still without advices from New-York, owing to the prostration of the telegraph lines on the American side. The following prices of the chief American securities are therefore made without reference to the condition of the home market:

Illinois Central	79¼
Eries	43⅛
Atlantic and Great Western	21⅛
United States Five-Twenty Bonds	71½

FRANKFORT, Saturday, Oct. 12—Noon.

United States Five-Twenty Bonds, 74¾.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 12—Evening.

Consols closed at 94¼ for money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES—Since last report American advices have been received. The following are the closing rates of American Securities:

United States Five-twenty Bonds	71⅝
Illinois Central Railway Shares	77¾
Erie Railway Shares	44
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds	21¼

FRANKFORT, Saturday, Oct. 12—Evening.

United States Bonds closed at 74¾ for the issue of 1862.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Oct. 12—Noon.

COTTON—The market opens quiet and steady, with a probable day's sale of 10,000 bales.

Middling Uplands, 8⅛d.

Middling Orleans, 8½d.

BREADSTUFFS—The market opens active and firm, though prices are without quotable alteration.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Oct. 12—Evening.

COTTON—During the day the market became active under a favorable trade report, and the sales largely exceeded the estimate made at the opening. Prices have advanced 1-16 on American descriptions. The following are the authorized quotations:

Middling Uplands	8 3-16d.
Middling Orleans	8 5-16d.

The sales have reached fully 18,000 bales, including the usual proportion for speculation and export.

BREADSTUFFS—The market closed active and firm. Wheat has advanced to 14s. 8d. ⅌ cental for No. 1 Milwaukee Red, and 16s. 9d. for White California. Corn firm at 45s. 3d. ⅌ quarter for mixed Western. Barley, 5s. 6d. Oats, 3s. 9d. Peas, 49s.

PROVISIONS—The usual authorities quote as follows: Beef, 125s.; Pork, 71s.; Bacon, 45s.; Lard, 55s. 6d.; Cheese, 52s.

PRODUCE—The market for articles of American Produce is quiet and steady. Resin, 8s. 6d. for common Wilmington, and 12s. for medium to fine. Petroleum 1s. 2d. for Spirits, and 1s. 6d. for Standard White. Spirits Turpentine, 27s. Tallow, 45s. 3d. Sugar, 26s. 6d. Oils quiet at £38 for Whale and £40 for Linseed. Crude Linseed, 68s. 6d. Linseed Cakes, £10 15s.

ANTWERP, Saturday, Oct. 12—Evening.

Petroleum closed at 57½f.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK

The steamship *New-York*, from Southampton Oct. 1, arrived at Quarantine at an early hour this morning. Her advices, which will come to hand to-day, are two days later than those received by the *Cuba*.

RAMBLES IN LONDON.

The East End—A Ride Under Ground—A Ride Over the Housetops—Old Houses—Life on the London Docks—Ragged Schools—An East London Rag-Fair—Amusements of the Common People.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 21, 1867.

In my last I gave you a sketch of a ramble in South London and a visit to the largest of its four or five theatres. My yesterday's excursion was to the East End—a world still further removed, if possible, from the knowledge of our western quarter. In making the journey, which is about six miles in a direct line, you have a wide choice of means of conveyance. You may go by omnibus, by the river, or by three or four rival railway routes. The "Underground" is the more rapid and direct, but you ride in darkness—darkness without and gas-light within. At times there is a pungent smell of coal-gas such as comes from anthracite, and a strong effort has been made to alarm the public with the danger of suffocation or explosion. The first is doubtful in any case, and, seeing that some millions have been safely carried, not a probable danger; the second is a mere absurdity. However, as I travel to see, I chose the outer circle, which took me from Kensington through green fields and growing suburbs, past Primrose Hill and Hampstead Heath and Highbury, and so down through Hoxton, Bethnal Green, Spitalfields, Shoreditch, into the heart of the city. It is a pretty excursion, whirring through the fields, darting into tunnels, catching bright glimpses of the fresh country on one side and of miles on miles of the smoke-canopied metropolis on the other. And then, when you have skirted round on the northern border a quarter of the great town's circumference, and turn toward its centre, you go driving over the housetops on high arches like a Roman aqueduct. Arch followed arch as the monster highway moved forward, and before it a broad line of dwellings were leveled with the dust and carted away. Thousands of poor people were suddenly made homeless. The owners were compensated, but what compensation could be awarded to weekly tenants, who could be turned out of their one room at any time with a week's notice? It was a hardship, nevertheless, for many found it difficult to get other "houses." They were more crowded, or sent further from their work, or, engaged in little trades, broken up and separated from their customers. The rich lost nothing and probably gained by the change. The poor were made poorer or lost everything.

But the buildings destroyed had stood too long. There are twenty square miles of Central and Eastern London which should be at once pulled down and built over. The streets are narrow, the houses mean, old two-story barracks, with no yards front or rear. Oh, for a Houseman to open out broad streets and build high and convenient dwellings, so that the same ground would give healthy and convenient accommodation to three times the present crowded and miserably provided population.

LIFE ON THE LONDON DOCKS.

Arrived at the station, spacious and handsome as are most of the London stations, and some are far too costly for the interests of shareholders, I went due east toward the region of the docks, by Wapping and Ratcliffe, among sailors, dock laborers, coal-heavers and all the small trades of a great seaport. The decline of shipbuilding makes it dull, and the quarter only wakes up to something like jollity by gaslight. Then thousands of laborers have their day's wages to spend; then thousands of ships in port add their crews to the population; then thousands of beer and spirit houses, and lewd dancing rooms, and flaunting women miscalled gay, give a lurid mockery of pleasure to Ratcliffe Highway and the parts adjacent; for, as the old song has it,

> "When the sailor comes on shore
> He calls for Nancy Dawson,"

and he calls as well for all the rum he can drink, calls for a fight, and gets all and more than he calls for, until his money is spent and he runs in debt for his future wages, until some dark night he lies drunk and helpless on the deck of an outward-bound ship, sold into slavery.

RAGGED SCHOOLS AND OTHER CHARITIES.

Philanthropy and religion are at work here struggling with the powers of darkness, ignorance and rum. There are spacious churches and chapels, city missions, Scripture readers, and numerous ragged schools. I detest the very name of ragged school. I hope a ragged school does not exist out of these Islands. The first thing I would do for any population, after providing food and shelter, should be to banish rags. But in this Eastern world of London rags are all but universal. I cannot tell how painful is the sight of a London ragged school, with its hundreds of children—many of them really beautiful, as English children are apt to be, with sunny eyes and golden hair, but all in rags—not one decently dressed child among them.

And in this rum-blasted region the temperance societies are at work. There is a Shadwell total abstinence society, and I read in a shop window the announcement that "ELI and SIBYL JONES, ministers of the Society of Friends, from America," were giving temperance addresses, and that some philanthropic Philadelphian proposed to give an account of the working of the Maine Law in America.

The religious missionaries in London resort to curious expedients to get people to listen to their exhortations. They hold midnight meetings for fallen women, with the inducement of a cup of tea and bread and butter. Tea meetings are common religious festivals, but I found something quite new to me in Shadwell—a notice that Rev. —— would preach on Sunday at an early breakfast meeting, at which tickets were three pence half-penny, and breakfast served at 7:30 o'clock A. M. It is to be hoped that the sermon *follows* the breakfast.

A SAHARA OF MISERY.

From Shadwell you go north and west to the vast peopled desolations of Bethnal Green and Spitalfields; street after street of old, low, neglected, crowded houses, with everywhere the same struggling, poverty-stricken population. There are no beggars, for none can give. It is hopeless to ask. This Sahara of misery is the only part of London where you are not importuned for charity. In a walk of three hours I saw not one street juggler or showman, or ballad singer, and but one hand organ, to which a whole street was dancing. It may have been a charitable Savoyard, who wished to enliven this gloomy region with a little music. As you go on toward the centre of London, toward the Royal Exchange, and the Bank of England, bursting with its plethora of gold, the streets grow narrower, darker, dirtier, and the children, everywhere numerous, swarm upon the sidewalks. You have to step over groups of little girls nestled together. The shops are as miserable as the population. The meat markets are repulsive with stale meat and offal sold for food. Sheeps' trotters are a luxury. Not a particle of the internal economy is wasted. And here must be found a market for that vast quantity of diseased meat, of which thousands of pounds are every week seized by the police—of course, but a small percentage of what is sold and eaten. Here also must be consumed a large portion of the 700,000,000 of herrings yearly taken upon the coast of Scotland.

EAST END LITERATURE.

The literature of this region is scanty, but sensational in its character. It consists chiefly of the penny and half-penny journals, with long romantic stories of high life and low life, Dukes, Counts, humble maidens, beautiful, virtuous, persecuted, but finally noble and happy. There are stories of thieves, robbers and romantic brigands for the boys, penny religious papers in increasing quantities, and everywhere popular music-hall songs and street ballads. On a dead wall covered with the latter I found very few of a coarse and morally objectionable character, though the bards of Spitalfields have but vague ideas of syntax and prosody. A few of the songs are political. A song entitled "The Laboring Man," illustrated with an engraving of a party of haymakers dressed like ladies and gentlemen, has the following:

> "From day to day you all may see,
> The poor are frowned on by degrees,
> By them you know who never can
> Do without the laboring man.
>
> In former days you all must know,
> The poor man, cheerful, used to go
> Quite neat and clean, upon my life,
> With his children and his wife.
>
> The laboring man will plough the deep,
> Till the ground, and sow the wheat;
> Fight the battles when afar,
> Fear no dangers or a scar.
>
> But still, they're looked upon like thieves,
> By them they keep at home at ease,
> And every day, throughout the land,
> They strive to starve the laboring man."

More truth than poetry, perhaps; but here is a more hopeful strain on "The Great Battle for Freedom and Reform," which sings:

> "The titled Tories keep you down,
> Which you cannot endure,
> They pass the poor man with a frown,
> And the Tories keep you poor.
>
> Then vote for manhood *sufferage*,
> And the ballot too likewise;
> For freedom of opinion,
> An Englishman doth prize.
>
> With BEALES and GLADSTONE, MILLS and BRIGHT,
> We shall weather through the storm,
> To give the workingman his rights,
> And gain the bill—Reform.
>
> Great praise is due to the Reform League,
> They have generous hearts and minds,
> For the prisoners taken in Hyde Park,
> They agreed to pay the fines.
>
> If the Hyde Park meeting had been allowed,
> No disturbance would have been;
> 'Long life,' they cried, 'to the Prince of Wales,
> And God bless England's Queen.'"

Loyal to the last, you see, but down on the Tories, who, after all, have given them a broader "sufferage" than the Liberals cared to venture. But these songs, it must be confessed, are the exceptions; much the greater number are comic and sentimental, and few of the lowest class care a pin for politics. They know they are badly off—so were their fathers before them; so will be their children after them. They are so used to misery and rags, that they look for nothing else. Only one broad gleam of light did I see in all this poverty-stricken district—a square of four blocks of great, solid, light, airy, convenient houses, built with the fund given to the poor of London by the American—once a poor barefooted Yankee boy—GEORGE PEABODY. If the trustees of that fund would take my advice, they could rebuild half London with similar residences. That advice is, to use the fund, not as working capital, but to guarantee interest on investments. The Peabody fund so used, would command millions—all the capital needed. These houses once built and let to good tenants, and showing a fair profit, would not wait for purchasers. Give me $1,000,000, and I would undertake to rebuild the whole tenant house portion of New-York, and make Bethnal Green and Spitalfields a region of health and beauty.

RAGS, RAGS, RAGS.

But I would banish rags. No ragged schools—no ragged people. The cotton and linen rags should all be converted into schoolbooks, and the woolen ones worked up for shoddy. I have seen enough of rags in one day to last me a lifetime. For, working toward Bishopsgate, I found myself in a labyrinth of dark and dirty alleys, filled with old clothes, pickles, fried fish and glittering jewelry. Father Abraham, what a destiny for thy children! Here they are, gathering, with their mournful, monotonous cry of "Clo! clo!" all the worn garments of the world. For suddenly I came upon the central mart, the world's exchange of old clothes, old hats, old shoes—every old rag that would still hold together. Here they were in cords, in stacks, in vast piles, in tons, more than would load a hundred ships. I was in a vast market of old clothes. In a space of three or four acres, in long warehouses, under vast sheds and in open courts, were gathered thousands of buyers and sellers of old clothes. There were long lines of old women wearing rags and dealing in rags, sharp young girls offering every kind of old garment, and at every price. Garments for two pence, shoes for fourpence a pair, whole suits at incredible prices. I could not move at times for the crowd. There were sellers of cakes, sweetmeats and refreshments; but the staple trade was old clothes, and three-fourths of all who came to sell or buy were women. I can make but a rough estimate, but there could not have been in the space around me less than five or six thousand dealers. Hundreds were sitting in long rows, each with a little bundle of ragged garments or old shoes before them, waiting for a customer. Most of them were women, young and old. There were men with three or four hats on, one over the other; men who dealt wholesale in old clothes, and supplied African Kings with the discarded finery of Europe. And here, it was too evident, the pale women of all the district beyond came to buy clothing for themselves and their families, making a few hard-earned pennies supply the wardrobe of rags.

I was astounded at the extent of this rag fair in the heart of London, scarcely fifty rods from the Bank of England and Lombard-street. I was astonished at the number of dealers in the great staple of this ragged heart of the great metropolis, and the gaunt multitude who bought and sold, and the sharp, business like dealers who turn rags into gold. For the Jews who carry on the trade of this great mart, though they deal in rags do not wear them. They keep their shops in dark and dirty alleys, but their rooms above are filled with comfort. They have no ragged schools, and the Jewish free schools I saw are spacious and handsome edifices. Their poor are nobly provided for in their own hospitals. In all this crowd I do not remember seeing a policeman; I did not hear a word of disputation. At the entrances of the principal market men were stationed who took a half-penny from every one who came in, as dealer or on-looker. I am sensible that no description can convey to the reader the impression this strange sight makes upon the spectator. It is as if the whole world, worn out, used up, had come to grief and rags, and had all been gathered here, to be pulled over, sorted, sold by an antique decayed race, to a people doomed to rags. I was in the rag-bag of the universe. There may be found old clothes and rags in other quarters and cities of the world, but the great mass of rags, and the buyers and sellers and wearers of rags, are gathered here. But why this trade has fallen to the Jews is one of the many mysteries with which that mysterious people is enveloped. Why should the descendant of Solomon buy and sell old clothes?

EAST LONDON AMUSEMENTS.

The people of East London have their amusements. They have four theatres, one having the speciality of opera, and another of ballet. The poorest streets, where you hear the cry of "milk, a penny a quart!" —and you may guess what sort of a beverage that is—are profusely plastered with theatre posters. Music halls, of course; and there was the attractive announcement of a ball in Bishopsgate, at which each person was presented with a boquet and provided with a pleasing partner from the pets of the ballet, (I am copying the advertisement,) three pence admission. I am afraid I shall squander three pence on that ball sometime—it is an irresistable temptation; but a tramp of several hours made the repose of a theatre seem at this time more inviting. So, after reading all the posters, I decided that the sensational dramas of the City of London Theatre, under the management of Mr. MORRIS ABRAHAMS, would best suit my state of body and mind. The two dramas, "replete with strong pathos and sensational effects," were "One Shade Deeper" and "Money and Misery; or, High Crime and Low Crime." The City of London is not a large theatre, and the prices range from one shilling in the stall and boxes to three pence in the gallery. You may even go as high as eighteen pence in an exclusive dress-circle, or two shillings in a private box. There was a pretty strong rush and a full house. I indulged in the extravagance of a seat in the stalls, which gave me a good view of stage and audience. At the Royal Surry, "children in arms are not admitted," and "no cracking nuts is allowed during the performance." They are more liberal at the City of London. I counted twelve babies in stalls and pit. That excellent Mrs. TROLLOPE, reporting to the English on the domestic manners of the Americans, said that she had seen women in an American theatre performing the most maternal functions possible. She would have been delighted at the City of London; and prudish people who declaim against the improprieties of evening dress, might have been satisfied of its conveniences. One little, red-faced darling, apparently a month old, was handed over several rows from its mother in the pit to its aunt, a portly, Whitechapel dame, sitting beside me in the stalls, and after being kept awhile, and growing hungry, was passed back to the vicinity of "the maternal fount." As for nut-cracking, it went on vigorously all over the house. It is the season of walnuts, and certainly three persons out of four were cracking them with their teeth, and eating them during the entire performance. A well-dressed lady at my right, during the most pathetic passages of the drama, put the great nuts into her mouth and cracked them—a Whitechapel belle, very pretty, and very prettily dressed, with a fairy-like fashionable bonnet of white headwork, left me in no doubt of the soundness of her teeth, or the goodness of her appetite. A lady in a private box was fully as industrious, and the voice of the heroine of the drama was at times almost lost in the loud crackling noise, to which the pea-nuts of a Bowery tragedy are but a pleasant murmur. But you must draw the line somewhere, and at the City of London "smoking is strictly forbidden." A free and easy audience, full of hearty enjoyment, and liberal of applause. Between the acts a great many went into the street for more walnuts. The pit held friendly conversations with the gallery. Young men stretched out on the —for the moment—vacant seats, and laid their heads in the young women's laps. The costume of a sixpenny pit and threepenny gallery is scarcely a subject for criticism. In the higher priced places there was no lack of finery, and no special display. If the social evil was present it was undistinguishable. This is often the case in England, where virtue and vice are not separated by sharp lines of demarcation, but shade gradually into each other.

The two dramas were of the strong and striking school of lower class serial literature. There was bigamy, seduction, assassination, robbery, starvation, and other elements of sensation, but the whole strictly moral, and full of fine sentiment and disreputable grammar. The scene of one drama was in the West Indies, with a strong display of the negro element; but I noticed that a telling Anti-Slavery speech, contrasting the degraded condition of the negroes with that of free and happy England, which must a few years ago have drawn down thunders of applause, did not now stir even a murmur of approbation from the gods of the gallery. It is a claptrap entirely worn out. A pointed contrast of the condition of rich and poor at home was abundantly applauded. The comedy was low and broad; the tragic element fell naturally into rant; still there was some fair acting, especially in the female parts; for as the stage is almost the only free and open sphere for female talent, it is there you would expect to find it in the largest proportion. Men can seek distinction in the Senate, the pulpit, at the bar, in the professor's chair and upon the platform. Women are more eloquent than men, and the stage is almost the only field for the display of their abilities. Therefore you find, even in the third-class theatres, more education, refinement, grace and art among actresses than actors. Here, at least, the actresses in leading parts are ladies, while the actors in corresponding parts are much more rarely gentlemen.

Next week is to be a busy week, even in London. The great Reform Banquet comes off at the Crystal Palace. Mr. BEALES may be pacified and prevailed upon to preside. In that hope I shall buy a three-shilling ticket, for dinner and speeches. The music, fireworks, balloon ascension and other methods of glorifying the passage of the Reform Bill will cost a shilling. It cannot be said that in our most expansive and triumphant celebrations we are extravagant in our expenditures. This, however, is a workingmen's celebration. When the Conservatives celebrate their share in the triumph, when the Tories have their Reform banquet, they may be willing to pay more for what must be to them a novel, if not an agreeable, sensation.

America is in a fair way to be thoroughly done by British tourists. Rev. NEWMAN HALL, Mr. DICKENS, Mr. CHARLES KINGSLEY, Mr. OXENFORD, Mr. ARTHUR SKETCHLEY, and I know not how many more, are doing America. *Russell's History of the War* is soon to be published. In many ways England and America stand a fair chance of becoming better acquainted.

MONADNOCK.

THE GENEVA CONGRESS.

M. Mazzini's Letter to the Members of the Peace Congress.

The following is a full translation of M. MAZZINI's letter to the Geneva Peace Congress, of which a brief summary appeared some days since in our columns:

CITIZENS: It is impossible for me, for many reasons, to assist personally at your Congress in Geneva, but—and I say it with deep-felt regret—the denomination chosen by you, and the end to which it points, would prevent me, I fear, even if these impediments did not exist.

Your intentions, I have no doubt, are holy; you wish what I wish—liberty for all, justice for all, and the brotherhood, the association of all countries. But you call yourselves the Congress of Peace. Now, peace can only be the consequence of Liberty and Justice. Why not give to your Congress the baptism of these equally sacred names? Why substitute the consequence for the object?

It matters little, you will say: between these aims there is an indissoluble tie, and we shall all understand one another. I do not share your hope. No; all will not understand you. And you will find among those who say they are of us, I know not how many, to whom the pretext offered by this ill-defined name will suffice to make your true thought continue to be misunderstood. For the perception of the aim as well as for the choice of the means, you assemble yourselves, in adopting such a denomination, under the yoke of equivocation. With difficulty can you withdraw yourselves from its consequences.

I abhor equivocation. In it, for now the third of a century, is to be found the source of our errors, and of our impotence.

I saw in France, in 1830, a whole party which, whether Republicans or whatever else they might be, desired the fall of every Bourbon. But that party ceased to be when they were persuaded that for the cry against the Bourbons, frequent violators of the charter, it was far-seeing tactics to substitute, in the way of the Revolution, the cry of *Vive la Charte!* The Revolution took place, but the people had accepted seriously the programme cry, which was nothing else than an artifice, and from the Revolution came forth nothing but a Bourbon substitution and a corrected charter.

In 1848 there existed in Italy no faith whatever in the Monarchy or in the Papacy: our historical tradition was Republican, and a numerous succession of martyrs instructed us in an aim which should embrace in itself Unity and the Republic. But it appeared among us also, to some among the leaders, that it was a work of far-seeing and of tactics, to diminish difficulties by dismembering the problem; they pretended to avail themselves, first, of the forces of the Monarchy and of the ancient prestige of the Papacy to conquer Unity, and then out of Unity to bring the ruin of the two antiquated elements. They agitated the multitudes in the name of PIUS IX.; they taught them the formula, "Italy one under the dynasty of Savoy." From this abnormal conjunction came forth only defeat, misfortune and shame, for ten lon long years; then material Unity without moral Unity, the body without the soul of Italy, an an infancy which resembled decrepitude, and the necessity of a second revolution, which must, some future day, cut off the chain by which we are now bound to the inspirations of foreign despotism, and are thus impeded in our growth.

And even now, while I write, the equivocation becomes aggravated under the form of spiritual and temporal dualism on the Roman question, and so impedes its solution. Italy has men without logic and without belief, who assume to tear his crown from the Pontiff, prostrating themselves at the same time before the tiara—to conquer Rome with a banner which bears upon it, "the Catholic Apostolic religion is dominant in Italy"—to drag on to this a monarchy whose power is derived from the mother authority, and which knows the fate which awaits it when this object is attained. To the windings of these men, who do not scruple to say, "the Papacy has no longer life for itself or for any; Rome belongs to the nation which can and ought to live"—we owe Aspromonte and the strange spectacle of a Chamber which has decreed Rome to be the capital of Italy, and yet stops short in Florence; of a Government which says, "the temporal power is a usurpation," and yet gathers troops on the frontier of that contracted sovereignty to defend it from every assault of Italians; of a people who affirm at every hour their own right over Rome, and who await always with a servile patience that Rome, weak, unarmed, with the flower of her sons in prisons or in exile, with the Damocles sword of Imperial France suspended over her head, should emancipate herself by her own forces.

No; in the presence of these repeated lessons, I will not say, from the hope of calling the majority around an innocent banner—"peace is my object." The majority, lukewarm, timid, void, in its normal conditions, of enthusiasms, and of sacrifice, will cling, remembering the assumed obligations, to that banner when, to conquer a decisive victory, you will believe the moment come to await it and to fight.

Now you know it; that inevitable moment will come. Peace cannot become the law of human society until the struggle has been undergone which will establish life and association on the basis of Justice and Liberty, on the ruins of every Power existing in the name, not of principles, but of dynastic interests.

A necessary struggle: a war holy as peace, from whence shall descend the triumph of Good. Were not those European battles holy, which saved, some hundreds of years ago, our dogma of Liberty from irruptive Mahometan fatalism? Was not the heroic war of the people holy which swept from the soil of the Low Countries the fire-stake of the Spanish Inquisition? Do not all our hearts throb remembering the six years of war for Hellenic Independence which awoke Greece to a second life—an epic poem which still awaits its last canto? Did we not salute with a cry of enthusiasm the battles which attested to us from period to period the immortal life of Poland? You have among you some of my Italian fellow-citizens: not one who is not ready to commence the struggle against Austria, if Austria were ever to return to invade our Lombardo-Venetian lands. They tell me GARIBALDI brings to you his assent. Ask him if he does not meditate at this very moment war against the Papal troops. You will salute with a long throb of admiration the presence among you of a man whose friendship honors me, of the head of the American Abolitionists, of WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON; but you will not remember that the crowning of his apostleship, and the immense conquest of liberty for our black brethren, are due to four years of gigantic battles?

I repeat it, I do not misunderstand your intentions. The battles which you reject are not those of which I speak; they are those which, directed by castes or by Kings, repress liberty in the bosom of a people, or justice and love in international relations. But how will you provide to reject these? The question of the means is supreme. The importance of your work in popular opinion is closely connected with it.

It is necessary, above all, to obtain national disarmament; then to substitute for permanent armies the armed people, the military orders of which Switzerland gives you an example. Do you think you can succeed in this without a revolution? Permanent armies are now the only protection of existing Governments. Do you believe you can persuade Governments to commit suicide? And if even in some States, where opinion freely expressed prevails at length over power, you succeed in attaining pacifically the great object you have sought, would you not leave those few States in the power of the vast despotic States, which would continue armed, and among which the law of silence takes from you every means of action? For you a general simultaneous disarmament is necessary. This must be the work of a Congress of the nations, held by delegates freely and loyally elected, whose decisions shall be ratified by their electors. Will you obtain this without revolution, without war?

I have studied the action of the party of peace in the sphere exterior to power in England. The pacific school of Manchester, the school of COBDEN and BRIGHT, obtained, from important services rendered to the country in the economical question, a predominent influence. What were the results? England had a programme, often betrayed, but which, however, gave moral encouragement and support to the peoples, whose formula was: "Religious, Civil, Economical Liberty for the whole world;" that school has substituted for this programme a policy of non-intervention which, not being adopted by despotic Governments, has lost every character of principle to become the expression of a fact, of a local abdication, and—by announcing the determination of non-intervention for Good—has animated the despots to intervene for Evil. It has unnerved, bastardized the moral sense, the humane sense, the sentiment of solidarity which ought to unite all the sons of God under a single banner of common amelioration; it instilled into the mind the egotism which says: "Each within its own confines, each for himself;" it prolonged the duration of the Austrian usurpation, which was only restrained by war, and the duration of the Mahomedan usurpation in Europe, which can only be overcome by insurrection and by war. It in fact occasioned the war in the Crimea, by persuading Russia that England would continue always inert, and isolated France recede before the struggle. And when the war burst forth, that school, by limiting it to Sebastopol and hastening the conclusion, prevented the good which might have come out of it—the emancipation of Poland, the lasting enfeeblement of Russia, the stirring up of the European populations subjected to Turkey—and left intact and suspended all the questions which might have been brought to an end for ever.

Will not similar results come forth from your apostleship? I fear it. I fear that it will not prevent the war of kings, but dismember and disorder the forces destined for the war of the peoples.

This day there is a want of the nerve of the mind, of the energy of convictions, of unity between thought and action, of the holy indignation against evil. There is a want of the belief that life is a sacrifice and a battle; that we are all, individuals and peoples, pledged for great and noble causes; that this common bond ought to be affirmed by actions, that actions are determined by the rule of obstacles, that moral obstacles ought to be combated by moral forces, but that material obstacles cannot be upset except by forces of the same kind; that where tyranny, injustice and arbitrariness reign there is no peace, but long and latent war; that every year of this dissimulated and cowardly war lays a stratum of corruption on the heart of the peoples who have to undergo them; that for this very reason, time is precious, duty urgent, war often inevitable and sacred.

Among the many who are unnerved, soft, uncertain, your word of peace will descend, there is no doubt, well received and followed out—it does not exact serious sacrifices: but they will turn it against your secret thought. They will preach in your name, under the shadow of the banner raised by you, patience and resignation, trust in the slow, imperceptible work of time. They will crush with the name of imprudence every rising of the people against the reign of evil. They will teach others not to understand the virtue, the power of any bold initiative; they will substitute for it the worship of a public opinion, which is in substance nothing but the element prepared for action. They will justify with a doctrine, holy in itself, but immature and inopportune at this period, every hesitation dictated by fear, every shameful desertion, every servile concession of those who, among the tempests, seek repose and health for themselves.

No, this is not our intention.

In a world given to oppression, to moral anarchy, to the corruption of privilege, to the caprice of individuals, to the brutal force which supports them, the intention which duty points out to us is the triumph of moral law, the suppression of all that opposes its fulfillment, the rearrangement of Europe, the sovereignty of the nations of free, equal, associated; the assistance of all to all for the emancipation of all who are oppressed, for the amelioration of all who suffer, for the education of all, the independence of all, the armament of all. Our intention is the reëstablishment of Poland, the fulfillment of German unity, of Italian unity, of Hellenic unity; a Danubian Confederation substituted for the Austrian Empire, an oriental Switzerland substituted for the Turkish Empire in Europe; a Scandinavian union, an Iberian union, liberty for France; the Republican United States of Europe; a permanent international Congress above all. The intention—why not avow it?—is a last great, holy crusade, a battle of Marathon in behalf of Europe, for the triumph of the progressive principle over the principle of retrogression or of immovability.

This is the intention; do not conceal it, do not mask it; have the courage of Greek faith; inspire with this faith and this courage the peoples who are lulled to sleep.

When at the summit of your edifice you shall have substituted justice for arbitrariness, truth for falsehood, duty for egotistical interests, the Republic for Monarchy, you will then have peace; not sooner.

Transform your Congress; let it become a Congress of the men of duty, of liberty, of association. Let it extend over Europe "The Universal Republican Alliance," whose nucleus exists already in the United States of America. The brief time which remains to me of life shall be consecrated to the development of your work. To-day I remain uncertain, and I esteem you too much not to say it to you openly.

Yours, GUISEPPE MAZZINI.

SEPT. 6, 1867.

AFFAIRS IN VIRGINIA.

Revision of the Registration—Gen. Imboden's Application—He will Test the Efficiency of the Amnesty Proclamation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Friday, Oct. 11, 1867.

To-morrow is the last day the books will be open for the revision of the registration lists, and all who have been lukewarm and backward will be shut out from participating in the election. The news from the Northern elections had the effect to hurry up a great many men who were halting between two opinions. A question has been raised with the intention of testing in the Courts the efficacy of the President's last Amnesty Proclamation. It is made by no less a personage than the celebrated Brig.-Gen. J. D. IMBODEN, of the late Confederate army. The General applied to have his name registered under the last amnesty, and was refused the privilege. He has therefore written the following letter to the Registrar, which, it will be seen, objects to the right to require any but the amnesty oath from him:

RICHMOND, Oct. 9, 1867.

Col. Thomas E. Rose, President Board of Registration of the City of Richmond:

SIR: I request that I may be registered as a citizen and voter in Madison Ward, in said city. The grounds of my application are that I was born in Augusta County, Va., on the 16th of February, 1823. I have resided in the State all my life, and voted in all elections, State, Federal and municipal, held in the county of my birth during my residence there when I was at home; I removed to this city in October, 1865, and have resided here ever since. In 1865 I took the oath of amnesty prescribed by the President's proclamation of May 29, 1865, and now offer to take the oath required by any other proclamation of the President of the United States of subsequent date, but decline taking the within oath because I could not do so conscientiously. But I will take an oath to support the Constitution and obey the laws of the United States very cheerfully.

Very respectfully,

J. D. IMBODEN.

It is proper to say that when the General applied to register the officer told him he could administer no such oath, and furnished him with a blank containing the prescribed oath of registration, upon the back of which the above letter to Col. Ross was written. The Registering officer informed me to-day that he had not yet replied to it, but would summon Gen. IMBODEN before him, and hear what he had to say. In case of refusal to allow him to register, the General will follow the President's advice and bring the matter before the Court as a test question.

KAPPA.

A British Bark Seized in Richmond at a Civil Suit—Trouble With the Freedmen at Norfolk.

RICHMOND, Saturday, Oct. 12.

The United States Deputy Marshal seized the British bark *Mulhall*, of Nova Scotia, at City Point, to-day, to satisfy a claim of the mate. The Captain resisted the seizure and was very insolent, threatened the country with English vengeance, and telegraphed for advice to the British Consuls at New-York, Norfolk and Richmond, but was finally pacified and yielded to the law.

Gen. O. BROWN, Chief of the Freedmen's Bureau of this State, has received a letter from Norfolk, explaining the troubles on the Taylor farm. The negroes have been allowed to remain there up to this time unmolested. Mr. TAYLOR was pardoned more than a year ago. He has been endeavoring to get them off; but they have persistently refused to leave. A few days since a party went out from Norfolk, accompanied by an agent of the Bureau, to persuade them to leave, offering places on Gen. WISE's farm, which is still in the hands of the Government. They assembled together, and through their spokesman refused all offers of a compromise, declaring that the President had no right to pardon TAYLOR, and that they would remain on the farm and defend what they considered their property against all comers. Steps will be taken to eject them by civil process.

There has been no outbreak as yet, and no armed demonstration was made. The conference was a peaceable and a bloodless one; but it is feared that trouble will grow out of it, and that blood may be shed before the squatters will yield their sovereignty.

The Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce held their first meeting this evening and organized.

The Board of Registration closed its books last evening. During the five days there were registered in this city 189 whites and 157 blacks, which leaves the black majority nearly the same as before.

The African Church has been refused to the Republican Mass Nominating Convention, and therefore it will be held in Capitol-square on Monday. A meeting is being held now to make preparations for it. Messrs. HUNNICUTT and UNDERWOOD will doubtless be two of the five delegates nominated.

Gen. BEAUREGARD leaves in the morning for Washington.

The Negro Difficulties in Norfolk County, Va.

The Norfolk *Virginian* gives the following account of the difficulty with the negroes in regard to the Taylor Farm property near that city:

"We give below the facts in regard to the proceedings of the blacks on TAYLOR's farm. It seems that they have determined to hold high carnival and fight it out on that line in defiance of Mr. JOHNSON, the Freedmen's Bureau, or any other man. It appears that a party of gentlemen visited TAYLOR's farm, on Sunday, the 6th inst., among whom were officials authorized to offer each negro family a house and employment, or sell them cleared lands at a low price, and give them three and five years to pay for them. The negroes called a meeting, and organized by electing ANTHONY BUTLER President, and ETHAN ROCKET Secretary.

Propositions were made to the negro people for their consideration by Capt. JOHN DE PASS, who in a very brief manner explained to them that they were occupying the Taylor Farm without warrant of law; that the Government had turned the property over to Mr. TAYLOR, and he was the only person now who could give them a legal right to occupy it; that the Government would provide places for them, and desired them to vacate the farm; he besought them to act sensibly, and if they thought there was any desire to take any advantage of them, to appoint a committee of five, and let that committee proceed to examine the property and locality, (Wise's farm,) and if the change would be to their interest they could then determine what would be best for them.

After this advice was given, a negro named ANTHONY BUTLER gained the stand and harangued the people in the following strain:

"That persons were continually telling them that they had no right to occupy the farm, as President JOHNSON had pardoned Mr. TAYLOR and restored his property, but he did not care if the President did pardon him, the reconstruction acts of Congress did not recognize the President's pardon, and the property was their own and they would hold it in defiance of all opposition."

RICHARD PARKER, negro, better known as "Uncle Dick," next addressed the crowd. He informed the people that the Indians were the original owners of the land, and were driven off by force; that the white man took the land from the Indians by force, and we (the blacks) will take it from the whites by force. They have no right to it and shall not have it. We fought for it, and we are going to keep it. We don't care for the President nor Freedmen's Bureau. We have suffered long enough; let the white man suffer now. The time was when the white man could say, "Come here, John, and black my boots," and the poor black man had to go; but, my friends, the times have changed, and I hope I will live to see the day when I can say to the white man, "Come here, John, and black my boots," and he must come. I will never be satisfied until the white man is forced to serve the black man, as the black was formerly compelled to serve the white. Now, my friends, we must drive them away. If they want to stay they must be our servants. If they are not satisfied with that, let them go somewhere else. We do not intend to allow Secesh or Yankee to drive us off this property, because it is ours. We fought for it, and we will fight now to defend it if necessary.

The negroes became excited to such an extent that it was unsafe to remain longer, consequently the delegation retired and left the reverend "Uncle Dick" in possession of the field.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

Collision on Lake Ontario—Destructive Fire at Port Colburne—Steamboat Run Ashore.

BELLEVILLE, Canada, Saturday, Oct. 12.

The steamer *Rochester*, which left this port yesterday for Oswego, returned here to-day, disabled, having collided with a black schooner, name unknown, near the Ducks.

PORT COLBURNE, Sautrday, Oct. 12.

The store and residence of SAMUEL HOPKINS, the residence of L. G. CARTER, the express and Post offices, were destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, about $40,000.

KINGSTON, Saturday, Oct. 12.

This morning the steamer *Magnet*, of the Royal Mail Line, while running the Galloups Rapids, struck a rock, knocking a hole under her forecastle, and was run ashore. The steamer *Champion* has been sent to bring off her passengers. The cargo will probably be saved without damage.

WEST INDIES.

Commercial, Shipping and Miscellaneous Intelligence from Havana by the Cuban Cable.

HAVANA, Saturday, Oct. 12.

The Government has abolished the auction monopoly.

COMMERCIAL.—Sugar—No sales. Exchange unchanged; currency, 26; gold, 6@7½. Lard $16 50. Mess Beef—Kegs $4, barrels $6 50. Cabbages 30c. each. Onions $3 75. Potatoes $6.

Arrived, steamer *Corsica*, from New-York.

Sailed, steamers *Columbia*, *Hendrik Hudson* and *Juniata*, for Philadelphia, and steamer *Union*, for New-Orleans.

Among the passengers by the steamer *Columbia* were Mr. OTTENBOURG and family.

Fire in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Saturday, Oct. 12.

The fire this morning was much more disastrous than was at first expected. The loss amounted to $60,000. The principal losers are J. M. BROWN & Co., clothiers; BEHEN & GEKEEN, paints and brushes; L. H. WAGNER, trunk maker. The damage to the buildings is considerable. All the losers are pretty well insured.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

Financial Statement—Army and Navy Matters.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE WEEK.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 12.

There has been issued from the Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department, during the week ending to-day, fractional currency to the amount of $643,000. During the same period there has been shipped from the Department the following amounts, viz.: To the Assistant Treasurer of New-York, $100,000; to the Assistant Treasurer of Boston, $100,000; to the United States Depository at Baltimore, $50,000; to the United States Depository at Pittsburgh, $50,000; to the United States Depository at St. Paul, $30,000, and to the National Banks, and others, $277,974. Total, $606,974. The amount of fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week was $407,800. The amount of National Bank notes issued during the week was $66,600, and the amount issued to date is $304,095,911. From this is to be deducted the amount returned, including worn-out notes, amounting to $4,969,345, leaving in actual circulation at this date $299,126,566.

Treasurer SPINNER received the following amount in trust for the National Banks, viz.: As security for circulating notes, $340,643,250; for deposits of public moneys, $38,318,450. Total, $378,961,700.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts from internal revenue for the week ending to-day amount to $2,600,000. To the fiscal year to date, $63,815,000.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. JOHN ELY, Colonel Twenty-first Veteran Reserve Corps, has been mustered out and honorably discharged.

Brevet Capt. HOWARD STOCKTON, Ordnance Department, has been assigned to duty at the Springfield Armory, Massachusetts.

First Lieut. CHARLES L. NOGGLE, Second Infantry, has resigned.

Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon THEODORE S. KEITH has been detached from the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery and placed on waiting orders.

Lieut.-Commander HENRY C. TALLMAN has been ordered to the *Sabine*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster H. C. BURGESS, honorably discharged from Jan. 1, 1866.

The unexpired portion of the sentence of First Assistant Engineer JAMES H. MORRISON has been remitted, and he is placed on waiting orders.

The conscience fund of the Treasury received an addition of sixty-two dollars to-day from New-York City.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Indian Outrages in Idaho—Miners on a Strike—San Francisco Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Friday, Oct. 11.

Idaho papers of Oct. 5, have been received and contain accounts of Indian outrages. JOSEPH F. COLWELL was shot and scalped, and his body burned by the savages, within a half a mile from Owyhee.

A Miner's League has been formed, the object of which is to fix the wages at $6 per day. The miners are on a strike, and work has been stopped in nearly all the mines.

Flour is very firm; Superfine, $6 50; Extra, $7 50. Wheat firm at $2 25@$2 40; holders are demanding $2 50. Legal-tenders 70¼. Eastern Butter 31½c.

Freights secured—1,000 bbls. Flour for the next Panama steamer.

The price of Legal-tenders for commercial purposes has been fixed at 75 cents.

A Schooner Wrecked in Lake Erie.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, Saturday, Oct. 12.

The schooner *Mary Elizabeth*, loaded with lumber, from Detroit for Buffalo, is reported to have gone down six miles off Vermillion, at 11 o'clock last night. Six men and a boy were on board. The mate was saved. The boat was struck by a squall.

A Barge Wrecked in Lake Michigan and Three Lives Lost.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, Oct. 12.

The barge *Pacific*, loaded with lumber, from Grand Haven to Chicago, was struck by a heavy gale, six miles out, on Wednesday night, and dashed to pieces upon the shore. Three of her crew perished.

Marine Disaster.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Oct. 12.

The schooner *S. L. Russell*, hence for Boston, was dismasted in a squall in Delaware Bay yesterday, and has been towed back to this city.

Yellow Fever at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Saturday, Oct. 12.

The Health Officer of the city reports that there were 94 deaths during the week ending at noon to-day; thirty-one of which were from yellow fever.

Major MATTHEW S. WARD, editor of the Panola *Star*, died this morning of congestive chills.

The St. Louis Fair.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Saturday, Oct. 12.

The Fair closed to-day with another immense crowd on the grounds. The gate receipts, up to last night, amounted to $89,000, and the total receipts for the week will exceed $100,000. There will be a large sale of stock on the grounds on Monday, which will terminate one of the best and most successful fairs ever held here.

Harmless Duel in Georgia.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, Oct. 12.

A duel was fought here this morning between Col. H. P. FARROW, of Atlanta, and Major O'CONNOR, of Rome. After the interchange of shots the affair was settled. The difficulty grew out of a newspaper article.

Gen. Sheridan in Troy.

Gen. SHERIDAN visited Troy yesterday and was enthusiastically received. An address of welcome was made by Mayor FLAGG, to which Gen. SHERIDAN responded as follows:

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN: I thank the Mayor and the Common Council of Troy for this opportunity of meeting my old comrades on the field of battle, and you, the citizens of Troy. I cannot express my appreciation of the honor you have conferred upon me in the reception you have accorded to me to-day. I am sincerely grateful for it; for since the close of the rebellion I have, until now, enjoyed no opportunity of knowing the feelings of the people who supported us in the field, and I am grateful to know that they are as ever strongly in support of the principles we contended for during the war. My friends, I am rejoiced to meet you, and thank you for this welcome."

The Government to Aid the Jaffa Colonists.

A correspondent of the Bangor *Whig & Courier*, in a letter from Augusta, Me., 10th inst., says:

"Some time since it was announced that Gov. CHAMBERLAIN had called the attention of the Government to the suffering Jaffa colonists, asking that the United States might take measures to return such of these deluded people as desired to avail themselves of the opportunity. The Governor has for some time been in communication with Secretary SEWARD relative to this matter, and last evening received a letter from the Secretary stating that the Government would proceed at once to offer its aid to the unfortunate colonists. The intention of the Government is to provide means for the return of such of the colony as are desirous to do so.

The Conservatives of Lincoln County, N. C., have nominated WM. A. GRAHAM, Jr., as delegate to the State Reconstruction Convention. They resolved that it was the duty of the people to elect a delegate pledged to oppose confiscation, directly or indirectly, and any disfranchisement for political opinion's sake.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

WHAT HEAREST THOU?

From Tinsley's Magazine for October.

What hearest thou?
I can hear hearts break—
One or two, here and there;
And cries to the dead, who cannot wake;
And prayers; but no answer to prayer.
Words that smite and sting;
Wrongs that can only weep;
And weak Truth wearily murmuring
As she tosses in her sleep.
Woe to thee! hast thou found
Nothing else under the sun?
The wheels of life go fiercely round;
But they bear the goddess on.

What hearest thou?
I can hear Earth shout
When Summer leaps from her lap;
Chains of song have girt her about,
And never a silent gap.
Tongues that whisper "Rejoice!"
In the midst of passing woes;
And Love's triumphant voice
In every wind that blows.
Wings are upon thy feet,
And a trumpet fills thine ears;
Go on! thou hearest thine own heart beat,
And thou hast not time for tears.

What hearest thou?
I can hear what the cloud
Says when it kisses the hill;
I can hear the Future, restless and loud,
And the Past, reproachful and still;
And a world in the air that sends
Grand echoes to my frail lute.
They call me! I love you, friends;
But touch me not, and be mute.
True thy music, and fine;
But sweeter will it seem
If thou clasp the hand that touches thine,
Even though it break thy dream.

What hearest thou?
I can hear God speak,
And there seems no other sound,
Through clamor of tears, through shout and shriek,
As Life's fierce wheels go round.
Words I can hardly hear;
They are dark and faint and few;
One thing only the words make clear—
The thing that I must do.
Follow that voice through the night;
Ask not where or how;
It once said, "Let there be light;"
And the darkness waits for it now.

A CANINE CELEBRITY.

From London Society for October.

Our next dog answers to the name of Diamond; not the Diamond whose destruction of mathematical papers, so calmly borne by the philosopher NEWTON, is an instance of canine carelessness, but a far better dog, though of minor celebrity, who had been saved from oblivion by M. Philibert Audebrand.

"Viscount, you engaged me for the third quadrille," said the Marquise de Servay, a rich young widow who was giving her first ball after throwing off her weeds.

"I cannot deny it, Madame," replied the Viscount de la Chataigneraie, a handsome young man, with but scanty resources besides a small estate in the Nivernais and an allowance made him by his uncle, the Archbishop of Bordeaux. The world, however, gave him credit for a good chance of obtaining the widow's hand.

"When the band commenced I looked out for you; but you allowed me to sit here without coming to fetch me."

"Madame, I cannot deny the fact."

"The truth is, Viscount, that you like the card-table better than the ball-room; you prefer the Queen of Clubs and the rest of her sisters to keeping your engagement with me."

"I assure you, Madame—"

"It is quite useless your protesting to the contrary after acting thus. I am sorry that such should be the case; but wretched is the woman who is foolish enough to set her heart upon a gambler. You deserve to be punished, and you shall be, I promise you."

"At least, Madame, I should like to know the nature of my punishment."

"Well, Sir, it is simply this: I will save you one of my bitch's puppies." And with a courtesy she left him to join her other guests.

At the present day such a speech would sound vulgar, nay coarse, in a lady's mouth; but in 1782, and at Bourges, the capital of the Province of Berri, it was merely a proverbial saying, expressing, in excellent though old-fashioned French, "I will have my revenge." During the rest of the evening, seeing that his hostess kept him at a distance, he could not but acknowledge the gravity of his offence, and apprehended the vengeance—a woman's vengeance—with which he had been deservedly threatened.

Nevertheless, a month elapsed without the occurrence of any unpleasant circumstance. La Châtaigneraie, believing that the Marquise bore no more malice than he did himself, supposed that his fault was forgiven or forgotten. He had come, however, to too hasty a conclusion. One January evening, on his return from shooting, Fridolin, his valet, handed him the following letter:

DEAR VISCOUNT: A promise is as binding as a written engagement. An honest Marquise must keep her word. I said I would save you one of my bi—h's puppies. You will receive it a few minutes after the delivery of this. Oblige me by giving him the name of Diamond, which his ancestors have borne with unblemished honor.
Yours, with sincere compliments,
THE MARKUISE DE SERVAY.

La Châtaigneraie had scarcely finished reading the note when a servant entered and presented him with a basket, in which he found a little greyhound pup. He began to swear, feeling himself humiliated and a laughing-stock. The joke, he thought, had been carried too far. The creature was weakly and anything but handsome; so he told his man to tie a stone to its neck and drown it in the Loire.

"Poor thing," said Fridolin. "It is not its fault if Madame amuses herself at your expense. Let me keep it, Monsieur, and bring it up. I will undertake all the trouble myself."

"Do as you please. If Mme. de Servay were but a man! or if she only had a brother to answer for her impertinence!"

This jeer in action galled him deeply. Instead of regarding it as a good-natured mystification, he considered it meant as a proof of disdain. He could not drive it out of his mind; and having heard that India was the real Eldorado, he resolved to solicit the King for a commission and seek his fortune at Pondicherry.

"Since my suit is repulsed thus scornfully," he said, "I will console myself by acquiring wealth."

A fortnight afterward he sailed from Marseilles on board the brig *Duquesne*, bound for the Carnatic.

When the Marquise de Servay heard of his departure, she, in turn, felt exceedingly vexed.

"What nonsense has he taken into his head," she exclaimed, "to treat seriously in this way a mere piece of harmless pleasantry? I was fond of him, and was quite prepared to let him see it."

"Ah, Madame!" said a lady in her confidence, "there are three things you should never play with—the fire, your eyes, and your affections."

La Châtaigneraie was absent a couple of years. He fulfilled the mission intrusted to him with great credit to himself. Some English prizes (vessels captured at sea) in which he had a share, brought him in two hundred thousand francs, at that time a considerable sum. Then there was his allowance of two thousand crowns a year from the Archbishop of Bordeaux, beside his claim on the royal treasury for his services at Pondicherry; so that he was quite in a position to return to Europe.

He did return, at the beginning of the year 1785, first to Paris, then to Bourges. At any epoch two years are a considerable lapse of time; under the *ancien régime* they were especially so. Nothing is stable here below; and the Nivernais nobleman found many things changed. On presenting himself at one of Madame la Presidente de Morlieu's receptions he heard the news of the neighborhood. Among other things he learned that the pretty Marquise de Servay, tired of waiting, and uncertain whether he would ever come back, had taken to herself one Maurice d'Esgrigny, a sort of small baron in the Sologne, as a second husband some six months ago, her choice having been guided, gossips says, by his intrepidity as a dancer.

La Châtaigneraie therefore retired to his Nivernais home. After Fridolin, still his only attendant, the first creature who came to meet him was a rough-coated greyhound, a sort of lurcher, with bloodshot eyes, and of not at all a prepossessing appearance; but he wagged his tail to beg for favor, and licked his master's hand in token of affection.

"Ah! I recollect you, ugly brute. You are a reminder of my late mishap," said the Viscount, lashing him with his riding-whip. "Go to the Devil!"

With a plaintive cry the animal turned round and crawled back on his body to his master's feet.

"If I may be allowed to speak," said Fridolin, "I would say a few words in Diamond's favor."

"Yes, I remember; Diamond is his name."

"Monsieur doubtless has not forgotten that he gave me permission to bring up the pup. I did so, and have had no reason to repent of it."

"What is he good for?"

"With Trumeau's (your old keeper's) help, I have made him the best dog in the neighborhood. He always has his wits about him. He is first-rate in unearthing a fox, starting a roe-deer, and driving a boar. Diamond's courage is extraordinary; he is afraid of nothing, and has teeth of iron. Last winter, when the ground was covered with snow, he fought with and strangled in less than five minutes a wolf that had forced its way into the courtyard. As a trophy, I cut off his feet and head and nailed them to the stable door. What does Monsieur think of these?"

At the sight La Châtaigneraie could not restrain a smile of approbation. "As you give him such excellent testimonials," he said, "I have no wish to bear malice any longer. There Diamond, let us make it up," he added, patting the dog's head; and nothing further passed in the matter for a time.

Some days afterward the Viscount went out shooting, taking with him the once despised dog. On his way back he said to himself, "Fridolin is right; there cannot be a better sporting dog. The Marquise, without intending it, has made me a very valuable present."

Before the week was out La Châtaigneraie had taken the dog completely into favor. When the creature came to caress and be caressed, he would say "Good Diamond! You are the best friend I have, for you love me in spite of my injustice. I'm sure you would defend me at the risk of your life," and then the dog would bark his assent.

A few years afterward, in the depth of Winter, the Viscount, going from Nevers to Avallon, entered toward the close of day a woody defile of the Morvan, a hilly country of bad repute. He skirted the forest called the Tremblaye. It was an act either of foolish imprudence or of very determined resolution; for the neighborhood was notorious for the murders that were almost daily committed there. On so rough and ill-conditioned a road he could not hope to escape an attack by flight, however powerful his horse might be. On the other hand, neither the pistols he carried nor the raw-boned lurcher which ran before him was a sufficient protection against the bands of robbers which then infested the east of France.

Moreover, the Viscount, still fond of play, had lately lost ten thousand francs on his parole, and was now loyally taking it in gold to the winner. Without manifesting apprehension, he nevertheless urged his horse to do his best. "Patience, *Acajou!*" he said. "You'll soon get plenty of oats and hay. Courage, good *Diamond*. Don't you smell your supper?"

His first intention had been not to halt before reaching one of the intermediate towns between Nevera and Avallon; but as he felt himself oppressed by drowsiness, he changed his plan and hastened his pace, in order to sleep at the Tête-Noire, an inn situated in the middle of the wood. He reached it before very long. Finding the door shut, he knocked for admission.

Strangely enough, although the house seemed in a bustle, to judge from the voices and the lights which flashed about in the upper story, he got no answer. The door remained closed.

"Are you all deaf?" he shouted, knocking louder. "Can't you hear there is some one come to pass the night?"

After a while a window opened. "Who is there?" inquired the inn-keeper, with feigned surprise.

"It's me, Master Pennetier, the Viscount de la Chataigneraie. I have already told you I want a night's lodging."

"A hearty welcome to you, Mons. le Vicomte. Jeanne! George! Why don't you run down stairs and open the door to let the worthy gentleman in? You seem as if you meant to keep him waiting outside all night long."

Admitted at last, the Viscount could not help expressing his astonishment. "Master Pennetier, you must be hard of hearing to-day. I knocked at the door at least ten minutes, and yet you were not abed and asleep. What the deuce were you so busy about up stairs there?"

The man forced a grin and stammered, "We were busy about all sorts of things. There is so much to do in an out-of-the-way inn like this. Jeanne, unstrap that knapsack from the saddle; and you, George, take Monsieur's horse to the stable. Give him all the corn he likes to eat."

The maid servant, to show her obedience to orders, not only took the knapsack indoors, but began to open it and examine its contents, as if arranging them for the traveler's use.

"Stop a minute! not quite so fast!" said the Viscount. "I'll do that myself, when I want it." Then imprudently adding: "There's gold enough there to marry off the ugliest girl in Morvan; and you are too pretty to stand in need of that."

Jeanne opened wide her little black eyes, and so did Monsieur Pennetier his squinting gray ones.

"Yes," continued La Châtaigneraie, with the boastful rashness habitual to the gentlemen of that day, "my knapsack is heavy; you will, therefore, be good enough to let me have a room that is secure against intrusion."

"The most secure in the Tête-Noire, Monsieur le Vicomte; although, as for that, all the rooms are safe in an honest man's house. George, get the chamber on the first floor ready." And as George seemed to hesitate, he added: "Be off with you, quickly. Do you think I don't know what suits my customers? And you, Jeanne, give Monsieur his supper."

They set before him, regretting they had no more, a leg of mutton, some salad, dried fruits and cheese for dessert, with a bottle of excellent Sancerre wine. La Châtaigneraie ate heartily, declaring there was quite enough for him and for Diamond, too. It was ten o'clock by his Geneva watch when he rose from table and retired to his bedroom. As he entered he deposited the knapsack in a corner; Diamond went and lay down upon it.

"Just so, good fellow; keep guard there." Casting a glance round the room, he observed to himself, "The look of the place is not inviting; but for one night it does not matter much." He then undressed and got into bed.

Under the influence of fatigue he was about to blow out the candle and fall asleep, when he noticed that the dog had suddenly left his post, walking round the bed and sniffing under it in a singular way.

"What can this mean?" La Châtagneraie thought. He rose, and felt under the bed, to ascertain the cause. He shuddered involuntarily as his hand touched a human foot—a cold and naked human foot.

During his stay in Italy he had witnessed, in the character both of actor and spectator, not a few incidents of a startling nature, but he had never met with anything so horrible as this. Doubting whether he were not in a dream or the victim of some frightful hallucination, he took the candle and looked under the bed. It showed him that he was under no delusion. There lay a corpse—the dead body of a man!

Diamond looked into his master's eyes, as if to ask what he should do—bark an alarm or hold his peace.

"Hush! keep quiet!" whispered the Viscount, at the same time, making an effort on himself, he drew the body into the middle of the room.

La Chataigneraie was really brave when he knew the adversary with whom he had to deal. But what was this mysterious peace of villiany. How was he to defend himself in the dead of the night, alone, in an isolated inn? Either the matter was inexplicable, or he was compelled to conclude that the people of the house had committed murder, and that the same fate was reserved for him. He took counsel with himself what to do, what to decide on in such a situation. Flight was impossible: besides, the Viscount was one of those who never flee.

He dressed himself again.

"But how can I tell," he thought, "that there are not ten or a dozen cut-throats assembled in this den? In that case, how can I avoid falling into their clutches? They may come down upon me at any moment. There is no time to lose."

Summoning all his presence of mind, he made Diamond go back to the knapsack and lie down upon it. Searching round the room, he discovered a secret door in the alcove which contained the bed. He concluded that that was how the murderers entered in order to commit their crimes, in which case it would be unwise to bar it. He therefore put the body into the bed at exactly the place he would have occupied himself; then he extinguished the light, and armed with his pistols, crept under the bed, lying down on the spot whence he had drawn the body.

There he waited, listening attentively. For an hour he saw nothing but Diamond's eyes, which shown like a couple of burning coals. But very soon after one in the morning he heard the paper which lined the alcove creak; the secret door slowly opened, and in the midst of the darkness a man leaned stealthily forward over the bed and stabbed the body afresh, repeating his blows several times.

"I must have done his business!" the assassin muttered.

Hardly had the words escaped his lips when Diamond rushed at him and with his powerful teeth tore his cheek.

"The devil take you!" the murderer growled. "As soon as it is light I will serve you as I have served your master." The door then closed and all was silent.

At crock-crow La Châtaigneraie crept out of his hiding place, with the full determination of quitting the house by some means or other. At daybreak he heard the sound of wheels; they were carriers' carts, whose drivers halted for their morning dram.

"Now is our time, Diamond," whispered La Châtaigneraie, taking his knapsack and stalking down stairs, making all the noise he could.

"Saddle my horse instantly," he said to the astonished innkeeper, whose face was tied up in a handkerchief. And he set off on his journey without bidding his crestfallen host farewell.

That evening the officers of justice came and searched the Tête-Noire inn. Pennetier and his accomplices were sent for trial before the Criminal Court of Dijon. As the innkeeper persisted in denying many of the facts of which he was accused, the Viscount, remembering the legendary story of the Dog of Montargis, said to the Magistrate, "Next to myself, the principal witness is my dog, Diamond, who set his mark upon the murderer's cheek. I demand that he be brought into Court."

The case was considered sufficiently grave for this evidence to be regarded in a serious light. When Diamond was confronted with the prisoner his eyes flashed fury, he showed his teeth, and if La Châtaigneraie had not held him tight, he would have torn the innkeeper to pieces.

That well deserved punishment was only deferred. Master Pennetier was condemned to death. Three months after the commission of the offence he was broken on the wheel, alive, in front of the palace of the Duke of Burgundy.

Diamond became the lion of the neighborhood, and La Châtaigneraie grew more and more attached to the courageous creature who had so effectually helped him.

"Monsieur le Vicomte," said Fridolin one day, "was I not right in begging you to let me keep the dog?"

The question painfully recalled Mme. de Servay's joke, as well as what he was pleased to term her treachery.

Meanwhile a storm was brewing which threatened to sweep over not only all France but the whole of Europe. That storm was the Revolution, with its train of horrors, its torrents of blood, and its avenging thunderbolts. One of the first pitiless war cries raised was, "Down with the châteaux! Spare the cottages!"

La Châtaigneraie, who dwelt in an unpretending old manor-house, with a pepper-box tower for its sole fortification, listened to these menaces without alarm. In the first place, because he was brave and capable of defending himself if attacked by a mob; and secondly, because he was greatly beloved and did not know a single enemy. Almost all his neighbors, however, were emigrating. Some, who were going to Germany to take up arms against the promoters of the Republic, urged him to follow their example.

"No," said the Viscount, quietly, but decidedly. "I respect the feelings and the motives of those who think fit to enter a foreign service as the best way of assisting their King, but I have no intention of doing as they do; neither do I mean to remain at home, to be slaughtered like a sheep one of these days."

"What will you do, then?"

"I shall follow the advice of a young Breton officer whom I recently met in Paris."

"His name?"

"The Viscount René-François de Chateaubriand. He recommended me to make a tour in the New World, and remain there until the tempest shall have passed away. It is useless to fight with the elements let loose. When storm is over I can return to France, and help to reconstruct the ruins of our country."

"Do you go alone?"

"Certainly not."

"Whom do you take with you?"

"The best of friends."

The Viscount whistled. "Here, Diamond. This way. Show yourself. The day after to-morrow you and I, and Fridolin also, if he likes to come, will start for America, to avoid witnessing what threatens to occur at home."

THE STROKE OF A PEN.

Concluded from the Times of Oct. 6.

CHAPTER III.

Some time had passed; the longer Winter months had come and gone, and the birds were beginning to bestir themselves in the business of nest-making, when Helen Seton took refuge in her own room one morning from the companionship of her cousins. It was a pleasant, sunny room, looking out over an extensive and trimly-kept garden and shrubbery. Her figure, always slight, seemed to have acquired a weary droop, her brown eyes were meeker and more often shaded by their long lashes, and her face was paler, unless, perhaps, it appeared so from its contrast with the deep mourning-dress she wore. She carried in her hand a little basket, filled with late primroses and early lilies of the valley, confusedly tossed together, as if just gathered. After locking the door, she sat down to arrange them. But her fingers trembled, and the tears gathered and fell one by one upon the flowers. At last the task was given up, the basket was pushed aside, and Helen sank upon her knees by the bed-side and wept bitterly. Life had not gone well with her since we saw her last; she tried to find out whether the fault lay with her. Her cousin Henry was entirely changed. Before her father's death he had been kind, and tender, and considerate; even after she had refused his love, he had cared for her like a brother. What could have altered him? He had grown gloomy and capricious; now persecuting her with professions of love, now recoiling from her as if with dislike: sometimes overwhelming her with gifts and attentions, sometimes leaving her to the mercy of his harsh sister, who made her cruelly feel her dependent position. Poor Helen! her heart ached sorely as she thought of the years that might have to pass before escape could be found for her from all this. Since that one time at Hythe, she had never dared to hint to her cousin her love—nay, her engagement—to one who was poor and obscure. She had learned to fear Henry. She almost knew that he would sternly exert his rights as master of the house, and refuse to admit Alan Morton within it. Besides this, she was not yet twenty, and Henry Seton was her guardian, and watched suspiciously the very letters she received. Altogether, life looked very dark, and Helen wept, if not "till her heart grew light," at least till it was eased of some of the burden of grief which was heavy indeed to bear. A servant tapped at the door.

"Mr. Seton would be glad to speak to Miss Helen in the garden." Helen rose, calmed herself, and prepared to obey. These interviews were frequent, and were most distasteful to her; yet if Henry chose to require them she had no choice but to submit, for was she not a pensioner on his bounty? It was with a very grave face that she joined her cousin; he came to meet her, and drew her into a lonely walk fringed with wild flowers, and partly shaded by the budding leaves of early Spring. Henry had changed as much in appearance as in manner; his face had grown worn and haggard, like that of a man preyed upon by some constant, wearying anxiety; and an expression of suspicion had become habitual to him. He walked silently by his cousin's side for some time, and she was beginning to wonder why he had sent for her, when at last he spoke.

"Helen," he said, and his voice was low and husky, "it is time that you and I should come to an understanding."

Helen was silent.

"I have asked you to be my wife often," he continued, irritably; "and I would have loved and cared for you, God knows. But you chose to refuse, and now I have sent for you to hear my decision. My wife you *shall be*. There are reasons why no reluctance of mine, no suffering of yours, shall turn me from my purpose. It is the only way to atone," he muttered, between his set teeth.

Helen caught the words.

"I do not understand you," she said, gently, "what have I to atone for?"

"Nothing, nothing," he answered, with a gesture of impatience; "or, at least, only the suspense you have kept me in." He flung away from her, and walked up the path by himself. In a minute he turned, and came rapidly back to where she stood.

"Listen, Helen," he said; "you told me once that you loved another. That may still be; I ask no questions; but you will belong to me, if not by fair means then by foul. Helen! Helen! you are mine. Why will you rebel against fate?"

He spoke almost like a man deranged; his look was excited and wild, and Helen shrank from him, horrified by a new idea.

"Never mind, now," she said, soothingly, "come home, and we will talk of it another time."

He turned upon her angrily.

"We will not talk of it another time. We will settle it now, this moment. I tell you you are mine—mine," and he stretched out his arms as if to seize her. In mortal terror, Helen evaded his grasp, and looking round for the best way of escape, she saw the figure of a man approaching under the trees. With infinite relief she waited a moment; it must be one of the laborers returning from dinner, she thought, and surely he would help her. The stranger came rapidly forward. Henry had seen him, too, and lost his excited manner, but still Helen did not feel safe; nearer and nearer the man came, treading with a light elastic step, and they could see now that he was not a laborer, but a gentleman in a light shooting-coat and straw hat. Suddenly, as he approached, Helen's face lighted with a vivid flush; as he came on the color mounted—mounted until her cheeks glowed with a tender red; a moment more and he had reached them.

"Oh, Alan!" came with a sob from Helen's lips.

"My own Helen!" and in another second she was clasped in the stranger's embrace.

CHAPTER IV.

"Pardon me, Mr. Seton. Really, it is quite impossible that you should refuse to give this gentleman a hearing."

The speaker was Mr. Gardner, the old lawyer and friend already mentioned, and he alluded to Alan Morton, who was sitting in Henry Seton's drawing-room, waiting till he should be listened to, with a look of quiet resolution on his handsome face. Helen was in the room too, standing tearfully in the deep alcove of the window, almost hidden by the curtains.

"Mr. Seton will, I think, hardly feel justified in continuing to refuse his consent to my marriage with his ward," urged Alan, addressing himself to the lawyer, "when I mention that I had her father's consent to the engagement. Nothing but the dangerous illness of a sister who resides abroad would have kept me from hastening to England on hearing of Miss Seton's bereavement."

"Circumstances are changed," put in Henry, with considerable irritation of manner; "I refuse my consent."

"Hush, hush, my dear Sir," interposed the lawyer, trying to keep the peace; "let us hear what Mr. Morton's proposals are. We lawyers, you know," turning to Alan with an attempt at a joke, "are obliged to have an eye to pounds, shillings and pence. Have you any objection to give me, as Seton's friend, some idea of your means?"

"They are little enough, I own," replied Alan, frankly; "but it seems to me, that under the circumstances, it is only for Miss Seton and me to decide whether they are sufficient. If I had not been obliged to leave England Mr. Seton would have allowed me to marry his daughter at once, yet at that time it was thought, I know, that she was likely to have a considerable fortune."

Alan Morton, as he said the last words, happened to glance toward Henry Seton, and noticed with surprise the blood mount to his forehead.

"Yes, yes," answered the lawyer, thinking that by talking the matter over he should give Henry time to recover his temper, which had seemed to be on the point of failing; "it was thought that Miss Seton would be rich, but unfortunately her father died without having made any provision for her."

A suspicion entered Alan Morton's head that Henry Seton was concealing from him the true state of Helen's affairs, which Mr. Gardner might not know, in order to induce him to resign her before she should be of age to act for herself. Therefore he pursued the subject.

"I understood," he said, turning pointedly to the lawyer, yet keeping an eye on Henry, "that there was some money likely to come to Miss Seton by settlement. Can you tell me what can have given rise to the idea?"

"It was a very natural idea," replied Mr. Gardner; "indeed, I believe that Mr. Seton almost shared in it himself, for he always had a fancy that he should survive his brother. I can explain the circumstances to you in a moment. Mr. Seton, I am sure you will have no objection to my doing so?"

He looked toward Henry, who muttered very surlily, "Say what you please," and began nervously to put some papers together on the writing-table.

"Well," resumed the lawyer, "I need not make a long story of it. The simple fact is, that Miss Seton would have been not only well off, but wealthy, had her father lived a few hours longer. He and his brother, Capt. Seton, died the same day, but Miss Seton's father died at 11 in the morning, and Capt. Seton not till 2 in the afternoon; therefore, by a single provision of the will under which they inherited, his son, as heir to the survivor, succeeded to the property."

What ailed Alan Morton? The color flushed into his face; he rose and stood, still addressing the lawyer, but with his face turned toward Henry.

"May I inquire," he asked, "on what day Capt. and Mr. Seton died?"

Henry turned upon him in a frenzy of ungovernable passion.

"Leave my room, Sir, instantly, if you don't wish to be kicked out of it. Good heavens! do you think I am going to submit to the insolence of a confounded meddling scoundrel like you?"

"Stay, Sir, stay," interposed the lawyer, laying his hand on Henry's arm, and perfectly aghast at this uncalled-for burst; "there is no insolence in the case. Under the circumstances there is no wonder that Mr. Morton should wish to hear the particulars. Mr. Seton died, Sir, at 11 o'clock in the morning of the 15th of October, and—"

"And I saw Capt. Seton lying dead at 6 in the morning of that same 15th."

There was dead silence in the room. The lawyer fixed his keen eyes on Henry, whose face had turned a yellowish livid white. Helen had stolen from her retreat at the sound of her cousin's angry voice, and now stood by the chair from which her lover had just risen. Henry turned upon her fiercely.

"How dared you not to tell me this?"

"Tell you what?" said Helen's gentle voice. "There was nothing to tell, for Alan did not see my uncle alive; besides, I could not speak to you about his letters."

Alan continued steadily: "I arrived at K—— on the morning of the 15th October, in the course of a walking trip of two or three days. I was just passing the inn, when I heard my name called, and saw my old school and college friend, Edward Wilson, at a window. He was in a room on the ground floor; and in the same room, on a bed, was Capt. Seton's body. Wilson told me he had died at 2 in the morning, and I saw him lying there with my own eyes at 6. I wanted to remain with Wilson, but he would not hear of it. He persuaded me that he wanted no help, and reproached himself with having allowed me to risk infection by coming in. So I left the way I had entered, without seeing anyone but him. I saw his death afterward in the paper, and regretted bitterly that I had not staid with him; but as to the time of Capt. Seton's death there is not the slightest doubt about it."

Another dead silence; Helen's soft tones broke it. "There must be some mistake," she said, approaching her cousin with her old gentle manner, all anger having given way to pity at the sight of his ghastly face. "Henry—Oh, Henry, are you ill?"

"Miss Seton, you had better leave us for the present," said the old lawyer, sternly. "I fear there is room for some painful suspicions regarding Mr. Seton's conduct. At any rate, the matter must be investigated. I shall start for K—— myself to-morrow, to make the necessary inquiries."

A kind of gurgle startled them. Henry was standing with his two hands pressed against his brow as if to keep his senses. He strove to speak, but something seemed to choke him and his words were hardly articulate; yet he forced them out and they stood still to listen.

"There is no need; it is true! I altered the letter. Not for the fortune; it was to win Helen, but—oh, my God! What is this?"

He staggered, and his eyes closed. Helen turned white; the lawyer and Alan Morton sprang forward, but before they were able to reach him, Henry Seton had fallen to the ground at their feet, stricken with paralysis.

* * *

The sequel is soon told. Helen is happy. She and Alan Morton have sold the old family place, where the change of ownership must have been known and commented upon, and have settled in a distant part of England, within easy reach but out of sight of the sea. Two tiny children play round their fire-side; besides these, their home has another occupant. Whose easy-chair is that drawn up in Winter to the warmest nook by the hearth? Who is the invalid, a young man still, but with wasted limbs and drawn features, who, on Summer days, can just crawl down the terrace steps and sit basking in sunny spots? He brings a look sometimes, but his mind is weak, and he likes best to play with the children, and tell them long rambling stories, which are their chief delight. But when they read him stories in return, they notice that if there is any mention of a lonely pool or pond their playfellow's face changes; it seems to strike a painful chord in his memory; he grows gloomy and sends them away. They have learnt to pass over such passages in their little books.

See! there come Helen and her husband; how handsome he is! and how lovingly she leans upon his arm, and looks up at him with her soft, trusting eyes. They join the invalid, and Allen makes him lean on him, while Helen walks on the other side. He brightens up a little and thanks them, and they speak cheerily to him, but he soon relapses into melancholy. Thus it has been for years; thus it will be to the end of the life of this wreck of what once was the calm, keen, clear sighted Henry Seton.

THE CROWN AND THE HAT.—In the year 1732, when the crown of England was worn by GEORGE II., his colonial subjects were pushing the manufacture of hats, and the hatters at home were alarmed. So a statute was made by Parliament (5th George II., cap. 22) which recited that the manufacture was daily increasing in the American colonies and plantations, and prohibited the importation of colonial hats. The colonists might wear hats of their own making, but must not compete with the mother country abroad; and they were also forbidden to employ negroes as hatters! And so the legislation of England went on, until the populace of Boston tossed the tea chests into the harbor, and the War of Independance began.

"IF!"

From Once a Week.

If there were no such thing as pride—
If there were no such thing as lies—
I might be sitting at thy side,
Smiling on thee with happy eyes.

If there were no such thing as change—
If there were no such thing as time—
And all that doth the heart estrange
By shifting scenes of place and clime—

I might be reigning o'er thy heart,
No monarch safer on his throne,
Empress of every throbbing part,
My kingdom utterly my own.

Alas! so many "ifs" between
Have exiled me from royalty,
And now I am no more a queen,
Another claims thy fealty.

Yet darkened days I can beguile,
Recalling time but barely flown,
When thou didst sue me for a smile
On bended knee before my throne.

Then court *her* labors while they last,
Her smile, her gifts, her glances woo;
She cannot rob me of the past—
Ah! *I* have reigned and triumphed too.

ROSALIND ON THE STAGE.

From the Cornhill for October.

A handsomer pair than the *Orlando* and *Rosalind* who presented themselves on the stage of Drury Lane on the 9th of January, 1723, the stage could not then supply. How they acted is nowhere on record; but WILK'S *Orlando* must have lacked no grace the part demanded; and Mrs. BOOTH'S *Rosalind* was, in all probability, marked by more sauciness than passionate feeling in sentiment or expression. One thing is certain, that the public did not take to the piece kindly, and that they manifested a desire to have SHAKESPEARE'S original play, and not JOHNSON'S mangling of three or four, to make an imperfect medley out of one perfect whole.

Whence came this English *Rosalind* no biography can tell. She first took the town by storm as a dancer. Terpsichore herself seemed to have visited earth in the person of HESTER SANTLOW, one of whose great points in the ballet was to let her clustered auburn hair suddenly loose over a pair of lustrous shoulders that carried the hearts of the whole house upon them. She was so full of fascination that even MARLBOROUGH would have given her gold for a smile; and CRAGGS, a cold Secretary of State, *did* give her a house, where he was master and she was mistress. The daughter of that equivocal household married (successively) into the families of HAMILTON and ELIOT, whereby the present Marquis of Abercorn and Earl of St. German's are representatives or descendants of the earliest of our English *Rosalinds*, who left the ballet for comedy, but who was hardly equal to the exigencies of Shakespearean dramas. Yet her gifts were many; she had a soft, sweet voice, a refined aspect, and much intelligence, but she who originated, with such marked success, the part of *Dorcas Zeal*, left no mark in *Rosalind*. It was easier to wear a modest dress, observe a "reserved decency of gesture," and manifest great simplicity of sentiment, than to fulfil the exigencies presented in *Rosalind*. An actress with intelligence may be made to understand what those exigencies are, but an actress of intellect will discover them and supply all they may demand.

And the next *Rosalind* was exactly a player of that quality, though she commenced her career by acting at Southwark and other fairs, as indeed many noble comedians of her time had done. Her name, in that earlier time, was Miss VAUGHN, but she is better known by her married name of Mrs. PRITCHARD. The stage had to wait for SHAKESPEARE'S "As You Like It" till 1741. At that period the above-named actress, not yet famous, was of a slim figure, moderately fair, as COWLEY says of the mistress he imagined, of wonderfully expressive eyes, with easy carriage, elegant manners, and last, but not least, a clear and harmonious articulation. When Covent Garden put SHAKESPEARE'S play on the stage in 1741, this young creature had not had much experience in that highest walk of the drama. She had, however, acted *Ophelia*, a part which Mrs. CIBBER made exclusively her own, and which no actress ever illustrated as that great artist did. On the other hand, the stage had never seen a truly Shakespearian *Rosalind* till now, and the charming Mrs. PRITCHARD, by her interpretation of the part, first showed her claims to be Queen of Comedy, as her *Lady Macbeth* did to her being Queen of Tragedy. It may be reasonably doubted whether even Mrs. SIDDONS ever approached Mrs. PRITCHARD in *Rosalind*, or excelled her in *Lady Macbeth*.

Drury Lane could think of no one to oppose to the *Rosalind* of the other house till MARGARET WOFFINGTON suggested herself to the managers. MARGARET, like Mrs. PRITCHARD, had played *Ophelia* in the country, but *Rosalind* was her first serious attempt at Shakespeare in London. Her training had not been of the best quality; her Irish birth was of the humblest, and she had begun life in Dublin by hanging to the legs of a rope-dancer, Madame VIOLANTE, as the latter went through her "astounding performances." Mrs. WOFFINGTON was so thoroughly a lady in manner, speech, bearing, in grace, and in expression, that many have doubted whether she *could* have been of such very humble origin, and such degraded companionship as her biographers assign to her. The fact is that the lady was innate in MARGARET. It was in her from the first, even when she carried water on her head from the Liffey to her neighboring obscure home. That, in spite of her uncultivated youth, she should have had all the graces of a true lady, (that is, all save one, lacking which, it must be confessed, the others are much tarnished,) has nothing remarkable in it. Look at young French actresses. Some of them come from homes humbler than MARGARET'S, if that can be, but they play patched and powdered marchionesses with an ease, an *aplomb*, and a general manner, as if they had been born into the peerage, and never had companionship save with what was refined and noble.

For about fifteen years this untaught but well-inspired Irish girl was the popular *Rosalind*; and yet she lacked one of the great requisites for a perfect interpretation of the character—a sweet voice. But MARGARET was a woman of unbounded resolution, and she even brought her voice, just as a great singer with a refractory organ can do, under such control that she could make it sound like a silver bell. In fact, she was one of those real artists who never believe that they are such great proficients but that they have something more to learn; and it is the looking for such enlightenment that keeps them great artists. BETTERTON'S *Hamlet* was the greatest of all *Hamlets* for half a century, and chiefly for this reason, that the most accomplished of English players never ceased to study the character.

MARGARET WOFFINGTON and Mrs. PRITCHARD were equally unendowed by education; but both were earnest actresses and apt at comprehending their authors. Therefore, they were sure of success, though it might be of different degrees. They divided the town as to the merits of their respective *Rosalinds*; but MARGARET'S air and remarkable beauty helped to give her the superiority, notwithstanding that Mrs. PRITCHARD carried triumph in her voice. GARRICK, of course, brought Mrs. WOFFINGTON out as *Rosalind*. This was in 1747, the first year of his proprietorship at Drury Lane. She was not, however, well supported, save that KITTY CLIVE played *Celia*, and MACKLIN *Touchstone*. The receipts on her first night only reached £99 8s., the lowest sum received on a Shakespeare night; and it is worthy of remark that the receipts of that season never exceeded £200, except when a play by SHAKESPEARE was performed, and that "King Lear" drew the largest house, one paying into the treasury £208. In that season of 1747-8, consisting of 171 nights, the receipts amounted to £21,044 15s., the expenses averaging only £60 a night.

Mrs. WOFFINGTON had held *Rosalind* as her own for ten years, when, on the 3d of May, 1757, she put on the dress for the last time. She was then at Covent Garden. Some prophetic feeling of ill came over her as she struggled against a fainting fit while assuming the bridal dress in the last act. She had never disappointed an audience in her life; her indomitable courage carried her on the stage, and the audience might have taken her to be as radiant in health and spirits as she looked. She began the pretty, saucy prologue with her old saucy prettiness of manner; but when she had said, "If I were among you, I would kiss as many of you as had beards that pleased me——" she paused, tried to articulate, but was unable, had consciousness enough to know how she was stricken, and to manifest her terror at the catastrophe by a wild shriek, as she tottered toward the stage door. On her way she fell, paralyzed, into the arms of sympathizing comrades, who bore her from the stage, to which she never returned. Three years of dying followed, and then passed away the woman whom her playfellows loved for her magnificent kindliness of heart; the public esteemed her for her rare merits. Even bishops, it is said, forgot her errors in the excellence of her tea and the brilliancy of her conversation; and the poor of Teddington, where this *Rosalind* died, profit at this moment by the active and abiding charity of MARGARET WOFFINGTON.

The little "Barbara S——," of the well-known essay by Elia, was the next *Rosalind* whom the town accepted. The town knew nothing of Miss STREET, the Bath apothecary's daughter, or of her early struggle for life and a position on the stage. She first appeared as *Mrs. Dancer*; and when she assumed *Rosalind*, in 1767, the critics of Old Drury pronounced her emphatically good. In one respect they thought her superior to PRITCHARD or WOFFINGTON, having, as they said, "a more characteristic person;" and the phrase is significant, if not happy. She played the part to the *Orlando* of that plausible PALMER, who once persuaded a bailiff who had him in custody, to lend him a guinea. When, eight years later, she played the part to the airy *Orlando* of restless LEWIS, the *Jaques* was SPRANGER BARRY, the second of the three husbands of CHARLES LAMB'S "Barbara S——." Her last left her to the stage as Mrs. CRAWFORD, whose *Lady Randolph* was so magnificent a piece of acting that young Mrs. SIDDONS wished her elder sister in art—comfortably in Paradise.

Till Mrs. SIDDONS herself played *Rosalind*, in 1785, at Drury Lane, no other had much attracted the town. Mrs. BULKELEY had resplendent beauty and unparalleled audaciousness; but *Rosalind* requires a lady in mind, taste and bearing to insure success; and Mrs. BULKELEY'S *Rosalind*, in the last century, was, probably, like Mrs. NESBITT'S in this, too glowing by half. Such *Rosalinds* are to SHAKESPEARE'S as VOLTAIRE'S *Pucelle* is to the genuine *Maid of Orleans*. Miss YOUNGE, when she first played the character, in 1779, or ten years later, as Mrs. POPE, did not offend in this way. She rather offended in an opposite way, and was, through fear of being too loving, altogether too cold. Miss YOUNGE, however, who was GARRICK'S last and favorite pupil, was not without ardor. In her mature years, she took young Mr. POPE and married him. Many a joke was fired at them, and Mrs. SIDDONS would have hers—to the effect that the bridegroom would be the only boy that would come of that marriage.

In 1785, Mrs. SIDDONS herself tried *Rosalind*. MELPOMENE, it is said, loooked ill in the guise of *Thalia*. She was so scrupulously modest as to wear male attire in the forest such as no male or female had ever donned. It belonged to neither sex, and her *Rosalind*, in like manner, belonged to neither comedy nor tragedy. It needs archness, and of that CHARLES YOUNG declared it had not a particle, though it "wanted neither playfulness nor feminine softness." The execution fell short of the conception. COLMAN, indeed, said rudely of Mrs. SIDDONS' attempt out of tragedy, that she looked, on such occasions, "like Gog in petticoats;" and no doubt when Mrs. JORDAN appeared in 1787 at Drury Lane, as *Rosalind*, to the *Orlando* of JOHN KEMBLE, Mrs. SIDDONS felt that her own attempt in 1785 was a mistake.

THE WIDOW WALSHE.

AN IRISH IDYL.

From Temple Bar for October.

Brave boys and jolly boys,
The boys of Ballyslaughter!
With every lad their mother had
A bucksome bouncing daughter!
Mat and Mick, and Dan and Dick,
And Pandheen Bawn, the youngest;
Kate and Meg, and Poll and Peg,
And Biddy, who's the strongest.

CHORUS.

Drink the Widow Walshe's health,
The pride of Ballyslaughter!
I wish I'd girls for all her boys,
And sons for all her daughters!

Her boys can sow, her boys can mow,
Can reap the corn and stack it;
Her girls can milk, and soft as silk
The butter make and pack it.
She well may keep a hundred sheep,
And half a hundred cattle,
As the wheel goes round she works the ground
And fights an honest battle.
Drink the Widow Walshe's health, &c.

She's well content to pay the rent—
Two guineas to the acre—
Her lease is long, her hold is strong,
No party strife can shake her.
The selfish tricks of politics—
Such folly never caught her!
Her only joys, her girls and boys,
And the home of Ballyslaughter.
Drink the Widow Walshe's health, &c.

AN EAST-INDIA WITCH STORY.—A great many years ago—so many, that it was beyond the memory of even the oldest inhabitant's great grandfather, so long ago that perhaps in those days many of the ruined temples, to be seen perched on hilltops and ensconsed picturesquely among the palm trees on the banks of the lotus-covered tanks or lakes, were in the very climax of their prosperity, and the gods enshrined therein were well fed, and had plenty of music and flowers on feast days—there was a small village situated on the bank of some such large tank, inhabited by some industrious basket-makers. It was small and remote, and the inhabitants had a very singular horror of meeting or intermixing with the people of other neighboring towns, or they had strong faith in the power of the evil eye. At last a report reached them of a certain dreadful plague which was ravaging the surrounding villages, carrying off the population by hundreds. Witchcraft, of course, was at the bottom of it all. It happened on a certain fine evening, toward the commencement of the hot season, that a basket-maker and his wife were sitting at the door of their hut, busily engaged at their trade, and their son, a boy of some six years old, was playing about under a large peepul tree, some hundred of yards off. Presently a woman was seen to pass through the village, and strike into a path which led immediately under the peepul tree. Always suspicious of strangers, the mother, crying out to her husband that the stranger was surely a witch, ran to pick up her child; the woman heard the exclamation, and turning, looked for an instant at the child, and then went her way through the jungle. In two hours from that moment the child was dead. The witch, said the distressed parents, had killed it with a glance. It must be buried at once; but they both agreed that the witch, though she had killed, should not devour their poor little one. So it was buried under a great mango-tree, a short distance from the house; and it being a very dark night, the father and mother climbed into the tree, and determined to watch over the grave until the witch should come. Slowly the hours passed. At midnight they distinguished, among the faint night-sounds peculiar to a thick jungle, footsteps approaching; it was verily the witch. She came cautiously to the grave, and muttering her incantations, dug up the body, which she placed in a sitting posture against the trunk of the tree; she then lit a fire, and after performing certain devilish charms, seized the corpse in her arms, and executed a horrible dance round the fire with it. Life at that moment seemed to reënter the body; it stood up of itself, and began moving solemnly round the fire. The witch was preparing to end the scene, when on a sudden the father and mother sprung to the ground, seized their son, dashed out the embers of the fire, and fled to the village, leaving the witch in a state of astonishment; and the strangest part of the story is that the child lived, grew up, learnt his father's trade, became the father himself of a numerous family, and lived happily ever after.—*Cornhill Magazine for October.*

A RAID BY ABDEL KADER.—ABDEL KADER returned to Mascara, but the defiant attitude and hostile demonstrations of the Beni Arasch, who had already had the audacity to attack his convoys, preyed upon his mind. He had, moreover, indubitable proofs that they had been in correspondence with the French. By the rules of the Koran they deserved death. After allowing his troops a few weeks' repose he announced an expedition. Five thousand cavalry, and cavalry alone, were ordered to hold themselves in readiness. On the day appointed they assembled in the plain of Eghres. None knew or guessed what was to be the nature or direction of the expedition. It was the depth of Winter. Each man had been ordered to supply himself with a bag of corn and a bag of barley, and no more. No mules nor tents were required. At sunset ABDEL KADER appeared, and led his forces at a brisk trot toward the northwest. It soon became dark. Four men in advance carried lanterns affixed to the points of their spears. The lanterns were lighted and muffled in front, but their rays streamed far away to the rear over the cavlcade. Suddenly a countermarch was directed, and the party bore off toward the southeast. The previous direction had been a feint. At midnight the troops of the expedition reached a rivulet. All dismounted. The horses were fed. ABDEL KADER and his men ground their corn as well as they could between stones, and making a paste of flour and water, partook of food. After a rest of three hours the troops were directed to remount. Again they rode on at a brisk trot, which occasionally broke into a canter, till mid-day. Then another short halt was made, and then again the force rode on as before till near midnight, and then only were food and rest once more taken. They pursued their way for four days and four nights.

As the dawn broke on the morning of the fifth day the vast encampments of the Beni Arasch burst upon their view, spreading away to the horizon. More than 10,000 tents covered the plains. The Arabs were sleeping. A wild and prolonged shout roused them from their slumbers. They rushed out to learn the cause, and saw to their dismay a crowd of cavalry swooping down upon them like a whirlwind. Frantic cries of "ABDEL KADER!" "ABDEL KADER!" now filled the air. The women and children ran about screaming. The men, amazed and bewildered, appeared to have lost their senses. Some flew instinctively to their arms, others took to their horses, but before they could collect, form or rally, the storm was on them. "Spare the harems," cried ABDEL KADER, as he led on the onslaught, "but as for these dogs treat them as they deserve."

Driving the Beni Arasch before them like a flock of sheep, charging and chasing them in all directions, ABDEL KADER soon succeeded in securing the principal Sheikhs. Moved by their piteous entreaties and solemn assurances of future good conduct, ABDEL KADER mercifully refrained from inflicting capital punishments. The tribes, however, were compelled to pay up on the spot five years' arrears of the *ashur* and the *zekka*, and to furnish a contribution of 4,000 camels and 30,000 sheep. Warned by this example, the Beni Arasch became ever after ABDEL KADER'S most faithful adherents, and remained constant to him to the last.—*Churchill's Life of Abdel Kader.*

SINGULAR DUEL.—A rather singular and unusual mode of duelling was proposed recently by a Parisian apothecary to an English Major who had insulted him, somewhat grossly, it appears, but unwittingly at first. Looking at some medical preparations exposed at the Exhibition by a certain chemist, whose love for the work of his own hands was such as to nail him by them all day, one of Her Majesty's Dragoon Majors happened to remark to his friend that all the exhibited articles were —— rot, and that he would do, &c., &c., better. The chemist, who apparently understood "de Engleesh language," was so furious at this ignorant wholesale depreciation that he revealed himself as the manufacturer of the chemical products exhibited, and asked the gallant officer what he meant. The valiant Major did not feel inclined to reply, probably because he was not quite sure of what he meant. The Frenchman then made use of hard words, the Englishman of his fist; hence a meeting at Vincennes. Both parties and their witnesses arrived on the fatal spot in due time. The English officer produced every species of arms, from a dagger to a converted rifle, and called upon his adversary to select whichever arm he pleased. The chemist, true to the last to his profession, declined, and called upon the Englishman to select whichever he pleased from two pills which he presented to him—the one contained enough arsenic to kill an ox on the spot, the other was a bread pill and harmless. The idea struck the Major as so ridiculous that, catching hold of the chemist's arm, he walked off with him, and the principals and seconds were dining together the same evening at GOUSSET'S in the Jardin Réservé.

BULWER, CARLYLE AND DICKENS.—In a late German work, *Werter und Weiter*, appears the following interesting gossip on several literary celebrities of England:

"BULWER lives in his beautiful villa in Fulham—a quiet, lonely village above London. A tranquillity disturbed by nothing reigns in the house. Notwithstanding the warm Spring day, BULWER sits near the fire-place, where a bright coal fire is burning. Outside, the branches of a cherry tree, covered with an exuberance of blossoms, hang down on the window, and the low, chirping notes of the birds penetrate into the room.

The celebrated author—a tall, slender form, wrapped in a sky-blue, soft-lined, silken morning gown, which is fastened with a strong cord around his waist—sits at his large empty table, and has before him only a blank book, in which he writes his new novels. His large, light-blue eyes cast longing glances out of the window; his auburn hair flows in ringlets down on his high, narrow forehead; the large, slender nose hangs over his small mouth, and his red whiskers fall from his long and narrow chin on his breast. The whole face looks decidedly too long. He has a sickly appearance, and is abstracted. His family affairs are at the bottom of his melancholy, which no one can fail to perceive. His little daughter died; his son, the heir of his baronetcy, is estranged from him; and his wife, Lady BULWER, has long since been separated from him, and lives in the city.

Let us enter her room. She sits at her writing-table, for she is likewise at work upon a novel. Her corpulent form, her round face, her radiant deep blue eyes, her raven hair, everything forms a striking contrast with the appearance of her husband. She contemplates the portrait of her son; she charges her husband with being another Lovelace, and refusing to pay her debts. Her large eyes look at us languidly; her full cheeks contain a number of dimples, such as RUBENS liked to paint; her lips are still as swelling, fresh and red as those of Titian's daughters, and yet she is much over forty. On thinking of this our suspicions are aroused; the crimson on her cheeks is too fragrant; the heavy braids surmounting her forehead are too black; her manners are decidedly too kind and polite, and cannot be sincere. We escape from her, bearing in mind the bleeding heart of her melancholy husband, and the mournful tone of his novels.

But let us pass on. We reach another quiet village, Chelsea. On the lawn, in one of the small gardens, sits Scotland's celebrated author, THOMAS CARLYLE. He has a book on his knees, and gazes thoughtfully into vacancy. His is a dry, gaunt form; he wears a morning-gown and cap, and draws heavy clouds of smoke from his short clay pipe; he is the Diogenes of Chelsea. If you converse with him, he is at first dry and laconic. He conducts you then to the pretty sitting-room of his wife.

Mrs. CARLYLE is a lively, pleasant creature, and a world of thought beams from her dark eyes. She has learned a great deal; her father gave her a most profound education, and she is possessed of a keen, yet mild judgment, of which her husband himself is afraid. But there she sits now, sewing with her handsome fingers a new cravat for her Diogenes. She wears an elegant morning costume.

In these surroundings we begin to feel at ease. The portraits of GOETHE, young and old, and JEAN PAUL are looking down upon us. CARLYLE becomes talkative and witty, and displays his whole famous eloquence. But he is decidedly too one-sided. You like to listen to him, but you must beware of interrupting him, and, above all, of contradicting him. He resembles a clear-sounding bell; you touch it and it resounds, but only to itself. Nevertheless, we Germans are always well at ease in CARLYLE'S presence, for if there is an Englishman who esteems and reveres our poets, it is CARLYLE.

Let us now go to CHARLES DICKENS. There are several aristocratic carriages and plain hacks in front of his elegant residence, where a numerous party is assembled. The celebrated romancist has recently returned from an extended trip to Switzerland and Genoa, and gives to-night a *soirée*, such as are the order of the day at his hospitable house. He is blonde, his eyes are light blue, his face flushed with wine, neither meagre nor round, but brim full of humor and kindheartedness. He is conversing with two ladies, who cannot refrain from bursting into loud laughter. You can tell at once on looking at his face, which is by no means expressive in itself, when DICKENS describes, recites or satirizes. DICKENS is precisely as he writes—lively, sanguine, a *bon vivant*, now in a poetical mood, now observing, all seemingly, superficially, and yet what a deep heart is concealed under this restless surface!

It is said that the currents of the world are injurious to genius. DICKENS' example proves the contrary; for his creations spring from the observation of life; he would be nothing without seeing, observing and living with what he beholds.

In former times his wife, a stately lady, was to be seen on such occasions. Her black eyes, her full form, her measured conduct, were in striking contrast with those of her husband, and we regret to say that the quarrel which disturbed their relations and their happiness after a blissful wedded life of many years has not yet been settled. They are not yet reconciled. The husband drowns his cares in his literary activity and the noisy bustle of the ...

THE GREAT ART LOSS IN VENICE.

Burning of the Church of San Giovanni e Paolo—Its History—Description of the Works of Art that Were Destroyed.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

VENICE, September, 1867.

With feelings akin to those painful emotions which one experiences when he announces the sudden taking off of a noble man by some terrible catastrophe, one records the destruction of the grand productions of exalted genius, which has revealed itself, here and there, only at widely separated intervals, through the long milleniums.

On the 16th day of August, 1867, the day following the celebration of the *Festà* of "Our Lady" of the Rosary; the day after VICTOR EMMANUEL had affixed the royal seal to the act confiscating the estates of the Church to the use of the young Italian nation, staggering under the double burden of debt and priestly rule, and shortly after the ejection of the monks from their convent; at the dawning of this day, while the pleasure-loving Venetians were yet sleeping off the effects of their great *festà*, the city was aroused by the alarm of fire, and the cry, which spread with telegraphic speed, that the monumental Church of San Giovanni e Paolo was in flames.

Those who have visited the church can well understand the reverence with which all Venetians regard this immense structure, whose whole interior is crowded with the tombs and monuments of the greatest characters in their history; where the lives of Doges, Generals, Admirals, statesmen, scholars and artists are appropriately commemorated in marble and stone.

The church had for a long time been undergoing repairs, and extensive stagings of pine timber were raised throughout it, making the danger of a general destruction imminent. The entire Fire Department of the city was called out; the National Guard was ordered up to their assistance, and the Regulars were stationed to keep back the crowd of citizens who gathered around by thousands, if possible to assist in rescuing the noble structure from the threatening flames. Fortunately, through the gallant daring of a private soldier, assisted by others who likewise periled their lives, the great body of the church was saved with but little damage, while the "Chapel of the Rosary" adjoining, crowded with works of art belonging to it, and also many others from the church, was left a drenched and smoking heap of ruins.

Before entering more particularly upon the details of the loss of this chapel, it may not be uninteresting to recapitulate briefly its more prominent historic epochs, connected as they are with those of the adjoining Church of San Giovanni e Paolo.

According to the traditional records of the Dominican Brotherhood, early in the thirteenth century the Chapel of the Rosary was chosen by Saint Dominico himself as a place of worship and instruction for those followers whom he drew around him, and afterward formed into an order, now widespread, bearing a reputation not dissimilar to that of the Jesuits. About the year 1230 JACOPO TIEPOLO, a Doge of the old Venetian Republic, obtained a grant from the Senate of a large area adjoining this chapel, to be devoted to the construction of a convent and church for this order of monks. His principal argument with the Senate was the relation of a vision in which he had seen the oratorio of the Dominicans filled with odorous flowers, over which fluttered beautiful white doves—typifying the Holy Spirit—upon whose breasts were golden crosses. Angels also hovered about the sacred place, perfuming it with heavenly incense from golden censers. While he beheld the beatific vision a voice of sweetest music proclaimed from Heaven that this was the spot chosen of God for His servants, the Dominicans. Such was the result of this questionable argument that the credulous Senate, by a solemn act of investure, placed in the hands of Prior ALBERICO, as the representative of his order, the required property. Influenced by this pious act on the part of the Government, every good citizen laid tribute on himself to assist in the erection of the Church and Convent of San Giovanni e Paolo. But, although the Dominicans received the assistance of Pope BENEDETTO XI. by a special grant of lucrative indulgences, the work undertaken was so stupendous that it was not completed until a century and a half after its commencement, when the memory of the inventive Doge, TIEPOLO, was commemorated by a splendid painting by ANDREA VINCETINO, representing the old Doge in the act of presenting the friars with the site for the erection of the church and cloister. This painting was placed on the right wall of sacristy. The ancient Oratorio of the Rosary was united with the new structure at one of its angles, and was ever afterward used by the Dominican Brotherhood as their "Scuola," or sacred club-house.

On the 7th of October, 1571, nearly three centuries ago, the Venetians gained their memorable victory over the Turks in the great "battle of the Curzolari," better known in history as the sea-fight of "Lepanto." This victory occurred on the *festà* day of the Madonna of the Rosary, on which occasion the priests were praying her that victory might crown the Christian arms in the contest which threatened to be a death-struggle with the Infidels. In view of the wonderful results of the engagement, in an overwhelming defeat of the Turkish fleet, which vouchsafed security to the Christian nations, it was not strange that the superstitious Venetians should attribute a success so unexpected to themselves to the direct intercession of the Virgin on their behalf, and should endeavor to evince their gratitude by a demonstration somewhat commensurate with the divine assistance they believed they had received. Accordingly they determined to restore and further beautify and adorn the "Chapel of the Rosary," so that it might become at the same time a monument of piety and civic greatness—"*che fosse, in uno, e monumento di pieta e di grandezza cittadina.*"

In order to carry out this pious purpose the best talent of the old Republic was enlisted in its construction and adornment. Her greatest geniuses labored at the work, urged to the utmost effort for perfection in their various art by the lustre of the names of their competitors and the excellence of their works, until such was the art wealth of the "Capello del Rosario," that it was termed by Venetian writers, "Il Tesaro," the Treasury, and for nearly seven centuries has been an object to excite the pride and piety of all classes. Ceiliag, and wall, and pavement, were crowded with forms and figures in highest art; carvings in delicate marbles and costly wood; paintings in richest colors—Art, depicting all the shades of human passion, from the mingled sorrow and love on the face of the "Dead Christ," to the blood-thirsty eagerness in the face of the hardened murderer, gloating over the prostrate Saint, in the "Martyrdom of San Pietro"—forms and tints, delicate or strong, as the emotion of the inspired artists.

Some idea may be formed of the extent of the loss from a partial inventory of the contents of the chapel. It is prepared as accurately as possible, in the absence of the lost works described, from the records of the Brotherhood and other data, assisted by a memory which fails to retain a distinct recollection of the multitude of attractions in this over-crowded chapel, although often visited by the writer during the last two years.

The works of art in the "Capello del Rosario" may be divided into the following classes or sections: First, the Bassi-relievi in the wall surrounding the altar; second, the two great paintings of TITIAN and BELLINI; third, wall paintings by other noted artists; fourth, the ceiling and its adornments, and lastly, wood carvings, bronzes and lesser objects of art.

The marbles referred to consist of ten distinct representations, commemorating the nativity and youth of Christ, the work of five celebrated masters; four of the *relievi* were by GIOVANNI BONAZZA and his son; two by GUISEPPE TORETTI, two by CARLO and LUIGI TAGLIAPIETRA, and two by GIS. MARIA MORLAITER. All the prominent figures in these marbles, which may be more properly termed *alti-relievi*, are more or less broken, or so badly burned as to crumble like ordinary stone lime, while the more solid portions, in lower relief, are much discolored, producing in some of them peculiar effects; for instance, in the representation of the "Adoration of the Magi," the central figures of Mary and also the prominent form of one of the "Magi," whose roughly crowned head bowing in attitude of worship, contrasted so strongly with the mild face of the Virgin, were both disfigured by the fire, while the figure of the child is entirely destroyed by some falling cornice or timber, leaving the numerous figures in the background with faces burned and disfigured, that seem to start back in horror and sorrow from the blackened mutilation toward which their faces are turned. Each one of the ten groups in relief was an individual achievement, the name of whose author is a sufficient guarantee of its superior merit. Enough still remains of these wonderful marbles to give some idea of their former excellence as works of art, but that is all.

Probably the greatest loss sustained was in the destruction of the two masterpieces of TITIAN and BELLINI, both having been removed from their places as altar-pieces in the main body of the church and placed in this ill-fated chapel for safe keeping while the church was undergoing repairs. There are few connoisseurs of art who do not know well, either from description or personal inspection, the inimitable work of TITIAN, "Peter Martyr," which has been classed by the best judges in "*La triade luminosa*," with the "Transfiguration" of RAPHAEL and the "Assumption" of MURILLO, the three great art achievements of the age. No commercial estimates can be placed upon such works, for no sums of money can again give power and skill to the hand of the artist palsied in death, nor recall the genius which has left behind such evidence of its power and delicacy. Scarcely less can be said of the other altar-piece, the work of GIOVANNI BELLINI, "The Virgin Enthroned," which may well be called the greatest work of the great BELLINI. Fortunately, only a few days before the catastrophe Sig. PONTI, the enterprising Venetian photographer, secured a pencil drawing of this picture, by a good artist, from which he has since obtained an excellent photograph, which is said to be the only one extant.

Notwithstanding the superior artistic merit of the works already mentioned, the two great historic paintings by TINTORETTO, which shared the same fate, were the favorites of many who visited this church, because of the character of the subjects, chosen as they were so differently from most of the masterpieces in the churches and galleries of Southern Europe, which so generally represent scenes in the lives of saints and martyrs as to become wearisome. These two paintings by TINTORETTO are intimately connected with and commemorate two most important events in the history, not only of Venice, but also of all Christendom in the sixteenth century. The first of these pictures represented the Holy League of the Christian Princes, against the Turks, and contained portraits from life of the most noted characters of that period, viz., Pope PAUL V., PHILIP of Spain, and the Doge ALVISE MOCENIGO; also, JOHN of Austria, and the Generals MARC ANTONIO COLONNA and SEBASTIAN VENIERO, afterward a Venetian Doge. The second piece delineates the great victory of the Curzolari, (Lepanto,) which was solemnized by restoring and adorning the Sacred Chapel of the Rosary, as narrated elsewhere. Besides these chief works of TINTORETTO, there were two other paintings by the same artist, no less beautifully executed; one the "Crucifixion," and the other the "Virgin of the Rosary."

Several paintings by LEONARDO VINCENZO CORONA—viz., the "Circumcision," the "Flagellation," "Christ Bearing the Cross," and the "Nativity of the Virgin"—were all of rare merit and were among the best works of CORONA, especially the first, which was of great value. Besides these there was lost the representation on canvas of the religious ceremonies of the Brotherhood, by the same painter. Doubtless the greatest effort of this renowned artist was the painting of a picture, designed by the no less noted genius, ALESSANDRO VITTORIA, which so much resembled the Titian style of execution and coloring as to be often mistaken for the work of that artist. The prominent position of this last piece, near the altar, showed the esteem in which it was held. Opposite the "Nativity" of Corona, was an old painting—"The Visitation"—by SANTO PARANDA, sometimes called "Il Bassano," from his native city, a picture which for various reasons was a curious and valuable work. The "Resurrection," by PALMER the elder, was a study nearly if not quite equal to his grand work among the decorations of the ceiling, referred to in another place; while the "Descent of the Holy Spirit," and "Maria Assunta," by PALMER the younger, were efforts worthy that name, so distinguished in art. The three valuable productions of FRANCESCO BASSANO—"Christ in the Garden," the "Shepherds," and the "Magi"—only swell the long list of lost works, bearing the names of the most noted artists of the old Venetian school, which have for so many years been the study and delight of art lovers, attracted thither by their renown. Besides those already enumerated, there were other paintings of less comparative merit, any one of which would have been considered a treasure to the fortunate possessor; among which may be mentioned "Christ led to Pilate," by SOENS; ten pictures representing the ten mysteries of the Rosary, by LEONARDO BASSANO: also six small paintings in water-colors, under the windows—much admired by students of art, the names of whose authors have long since been lost—traditionally ascribed to the scholars of some of the old masters, who placed their art offerings in this obscure corner, that by their unostentatious dedication their value might be enhanced in the sight of the Virgin.

Not alone in paintings was this great art treasury rich, but in every part of its structure were elaborate carvings in fine marble and costly wood; beautifully moulded columns and richly ornamented pilasters; finely turned arches above windows of artistic proportions; costly gilded cornices and fine walnut sub-casements wrought into forms and figures by the cleverest carvers of Venice. The pavement of the chapel was in mosaics of variegated marbles, while the ceiling above it was a work of exquisite beauty and art, formed into oval and fancifully shaped frames for paintings. The heavy walnut mouldings of these divisions were elaborately carved, and were among the choicest works of their author, ANTONIO DI PONTI, a man of no less wonderful than diverse talents, who has the honor of being the last architect of the Ducal Palace, the projector and builder of the bridge of the "Rialto," and also the designer of those massive gilded carvings which form the ceiling of the Senate Chamber of the inimitable old palace of the Doges. In one of the centre frames of the ceiling of this chapel, was a painting representing the Virgin distributing crowns and, angels scattering roses, while the smaller panels surrounding it were occupied by other paintings by the same noted artist, JACOPO TINTORETTO. The other centre-piece was the work of the elder PALMA, representing the approval of the "Rosary" by the Pope smaller pictures sur-rounding which were by the same author.

Two-thirds the distance from the entrance to the rear of the room, stood the altar which was the result of the combined labor and genius of two Venetian artists who vied with each other in its production. The names of ALESSANDRO VITTORIA and GERALAMO CAMPAGNA are still at this distance of time familiar to every art student; the first had already secured a fame which pointed him out as the most suitable person to be intrusted with the restoration of this chapel. VITTORIA, wishing to make the altar the central attraction of the whole, called to his assistance CAMPAGNA, then unknown to the world, but in whom his patron thought he had discovered great genius. The correctness of his judgment was demonstrated by his *protegé*, who produced by one single effort of genius, a work which gave him a reputation that after years only served to increase. The altar was built in the form of a small temple, with columns upon a high base, surmounted by a dome; the materials of the structure were fine marbles of various kinds intermingled with brocia of Servezza; the whole surrounded by a low inclosure; of bronze and marble, the front gates of which were most elaborately ornamented and cast in solid bronze, the design by VITTORIA himself. Upon each of the four corners of the altar is a statue in marble, all remarkable for excellence, both in the study and execution; they were the product of an honorable rivalry between the two illustrious artists mentioned. Although these four masterpieces of statuary are much damaged by fire and the falling roof, yet somewhat of their original beauty remains. Ten elegant candelabra of gilded bronze surmounted the altar. At its base stood two magnificent shafts for tapers, of exquisitely wrought bronze, one of the chief works of VITTORIA. The original drawing of these last is still preserved, and it is hoped that they may be reproduced, although some of the original delicacy must inevitably be lost.

It is impossible to enumerate or describe the many minor objects gathered around and upon this altar, all of great value, either for artistic skill in design or the precious materials of which they were fabricated—such as delicately carved tables, tablets and frames, beautiful vases, an exquisite cross in ivory, fine service cloths, bordered with fringes of silk and gold or elegant antique Venetian lace; parpetti rugs, woven in gold and velvet; benches and confessionals, richly carved in walnut, and highly ornamented lamps and hangings—all together producing a combined artistic effect which no one will ever forget who has once beheld it. Part of the more solid portions of this altar remain, and although blackened and broken, still give some idea of its former merit as a work of art, but it also more forcibly reminds the beholder of the great loss which not only Venice but the whole world has sustained in the destruction of this wonderful chapel, whose very cornice, away up in the dark angles of the dimly lighted walls, were chiseled by the careful hands of the most renowned wood carver of Venice—PIETRO BRUSTOLON—all in costly walnut wood, portraying life scenes from both the Old and New Testaments, and actually covered with melted "*Zecchins*" from the mint of the Old Republic. We cannot reckon in pounds sterling the loss of such a treasury of art, were elaborate structure and rare adornment was a monument to the genius of so many illustrious names.

Our practical people are apt to measure values by money standards, and it might be well to give them an idea of the loss in these work of art, according to the valuation of Venetian artists. With a few exceptions in the higher figures the articles mentioned in the subjoined inventory would have realized at auction—if properly advertised—twice the sums they are valued at, and many of them very much more than twice the valuation:

	Lire.
Titian's—"Peter Martyr," estimated work	10,000,000
Giovanni Bellini—"Virgin Enthroned"	500,000
Jacopo Tintoretto—"Battle of the Curzolari"	150,000
Dominico Tintoretto—"The Holy League"	100,000
Leonardo Carona—"Christ Bearing the Cross"	4,000
Leonardo Carona—"Nativity of the Virgin"	4,000
Jacopo Palma—"The Resurrection"	15,000
Fras. Paolo—"The Ascension"	4,000
Palma, Jr.—"The Descent of the Holy Spirit and Maria Assunta"	8,000
San Paranda—"The Visitation"	4,000
Leonardo Carona—"Religious Ceremonies"	10,000
Giovan, Soens—"Christ before the Pretor"	4,000
Frans. Bassano—"Christ in the Garden"	12,000
L. Carona—"The Circumcision"	20,000
F. Bassano—"The Shepherds"	8,000
F. Bassano—"The Magi"	12,000
J. Tintoretto—"The Crucifixion"	50,000
L. Carona—"The Flagellation"	6,000
J. Tintoretto—Centre piece to the ceiling	40,000
J. Tintoretto—Smaller pieces	5,000
J. Palma—"Pope Approving the Rosary," and small pieces	20,000
Ten "Bassi Relievi," by five different masters, surrounding the altar in the wall	250,000
Alessandro Vittoria—Two statues on the altar	40,000
G. Campagna—Two statues on the altar	40,000
A. Vittoria—Two bronze candelabra	60,000
Vittoria and Carona—Painting	40,000
Palma, the elder—"The Virgin Crowned in Paradise"	40,000
Brustolon—"The Dead Christ"	2,000
Brustolon—Cornice ornaments in walnut and pure gold	30,000
Smaller ornaments	50,000

The value of the fixed decorations of the Chapel is alone estimated at 1,000,000 lire.

The suspicious circumstances associated with the *date* of this fire have led many to impute its origin to some fanatical members of the brotherhood lately dispossessed of *their* property, which if they could not enjoy they imagined that they still had the right to destroy. One of them remarked, while the building was yet in flames, "after all, was not this *ours?*" Whether or no this may be a solution of the mystery is left with the authorities, who will make every effort to discover the origin of the fire. Other fires have lately occurred in other churches which were the repositories of art, and although none of them have resulted alike disastrously, yet the liability of accidents from the numerous lamps and candles used in the services of the church place in jeopardy these old works of art. Some time since, an accidental fire occurring in the Church of the "Frari," the large painting by TITIAN was in imminent danger, and would have been lost but for the thoughtfulness of an artist who fortunately was engaged at the time upon a monument in the building; the proper guardians giving their attention to rescuing the cheap colored draperies in preference to the great picture.

This fire in the Chapel of the Rosary, seems to have aroused the people to the necessity of providing more secure depositories for their valuable works of art. A movement is in progress to memoralize the Government, to the effect that the choicest works of the old masters may be removed from the churches and placed in National Galleries, where a much more favorable light can be obtained for them, and where they will not only be secure from fire, but also be freed from slow but sure destruction from dampness and insects, and be preserved from the injurious effect of the smoke of tapers and incense. It certainly will be a pleasure to tourists from distant lands who make a pilgrimage to this home of art, that the fee left behind—small individually, and large in aggregate amount—shall benefit the Government, or be appropriated to encourage art, instead of coming into the hands of sacristans and beggers.

The Yellow Fever at the Dry Tortugas.

A Baltimore paper publishes some letters received in that city on the 10th inst. by personal friends of EDWARD SPANGLER, one of the prisoners at Dry Tortugas, dated the 23d and 24th of September, at Fort Jefferson. He mentions some articles of his own production, sent as mementoes to relatives and friends, and also some in behalf of Dr. MUDD, a writing-desk, cribbage-board, canes, &c. In the letter dated Sept. 24 he says:

"Poor MICHEAL O'LOUGHLIN, my friend and mess-mate, died at 6 o'clock yesterday of yellow fever, and during the twenty-four hours seven others passed from time to eternity. The fever has assumed a more malignant type. There is but one officer for duty at the post, the others having died or now lying ill with the fever. Lieut. GORDON, taken two days ago, is now lying in a critical condition. From all I can learn, we have had 280 cases, out of which so far thirty have died. Some are even taken with it the second time, and from appearances, and from what the Doctor says, we shall always have it here—the thermometer never falling below 63 degrees. I have not been attacked yet, but may be at any moment, in which case I thought it best to forward to you and my family small mementoes, should I die of the fever. ARNOLD has had it, and has fully recovered, yet remains in a very weak condition. Something should be done, if possible, toward obtaining our removal from this den of pestilence and death to some more healthy place. Nearly all the late cases are of a very malignant type, scarcely any recovering."

MAINE.

Her Beautiful Scenery, Extensive Manufactories, Agricultural Facilities—Her Colleges and Railroad Enterprises.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORTLAND, Me., Thursday, Oct. 3, 1867.

It is probably known to most persons that the State of Maine is a part of New-England, and that, territorially, it has the lion's share, but to not a few it is very much a *terra incognita*, suggestive of little more than primeval forests, bears, snow and cold. The upper part of the State is indeed very much in a primitive condition, having vast forests of pine and spruce and hemlock, which are a mine of wealth, and abounding in all sorts of game; but elsewhere its generally excellent soil and numerous water privileges have stimulated industry and enterprise to an extent little known to most outsiders. The fact is, Maine has a large territory under fine cultivation, and for the past few years especially, her farmers have found agriculture very profitable. Having traveled over a considerable part of the State, I have been struck with the excellent condition of the farms and farm-houses and barns, indicating thrift and prosperity. In this State there are comparatively few overgrown fortunes, but nowhere are wealth and the means of more comfortable living more evenly distributed. One sees almost no signs of poverty anywhere. Great attention is paid to education, and the people generally are much given to reading, for which the long Winter evenings afford ample opportunity.

The scenery of Maine is often beautiful and grand, its hilly character affording many a splendid outlook over villages and lakes, in which this State abounds, and toward hills and mountains in the distance. For the tourist, Maine has many natural attractions. Among others, the town of Winthrop has many fine views, one especially, which would repay a trip from New-York, overlooking a charming pond dotted with green islands, and stretching away some seventy miles to the White Mountains. The thriving village of Skowhegan, on the Kennebec, the terminus of the Portland and Kennebec Railroad, is well worth visiting for its romantic views. A large, fine hotel will be ready for the reception of guests next Spring, and will doubtless afford excellent entertainment to those who visit this spot to enjoy its healthy air, its beautiful drives, its opportunities for sailing and fishing in adjacent ponds, and, not least, its fresh berries, among which its magnificent blueberries deserve especial mention. A large part of the skates which transport the beaux and belles of Broadway over the icy fields of the Central Park are manufactured here, one factory furnishing 60,000 pairs to a New-York house, embracing every variety of pattern for feet, plebian or aristocratic, and at prices to suit all customers, from $2 to $25, and even $50. Near by is an ax-factory, which turns out the pioneers of civilization, in a curious variety of styles, to suit Northern, Southern or Western tastes. Some hands prefer a light, dainty ax, others a huge, unwieldy implement, indicating the presence of brains in the skill with which the blows are to be dealt, or a main reliance on brute force. Character may be learned from even the ax or hoe which the man prefers. For Northern farms, where intelligence guides the hand, the hoe must be light and graceful; but for the plantations of the South, where ignorance has tilled the soil, the hoe must be massive and clumsy. As education advances the implements of husbandry undergo a change, from rude styles to those which are more convenient and even elegant. In a few years the Northern hoe will supplant the Southern battering-ram.

To come back to Maine. The soil in Aroostook County is said to be very fertile, the country also being generally quite level. A gentleman of distinction in Maine has said that the Aroostook land is richer than any other east of the Alleghanies. While Western prairies average but about thirteen bushels of wheat to the acre, this Maine soil yields from twenty-five to forty bushels. The Winter indeed is long, but the snow, which falls early, lies upon the ground until Spring, keeping the young blades from the extreme cold. With the disappearance of the snow the warm season begins, and the grain makes rapid progress to maturity. Maine, however, excels in potatoes, oats, apples, horses and cattle, butter and cheese. In past years it has built a great many ships. Its manufactures are numerous, and its water-power inexhaustible. Its mineral resources will doubtless prove to be abundant. It produces excellent slate, and near Dover a silver mine is worked with encouraging success. Maine has the largest tannery in the country, sixty miles above Bangor, in the town of Winn, through which the great North American Railway is to run. This new road is expected to greatly increase the business of Bangor, to which (the trading part) the Maine Central was rather detrimental. New branch roads are contemplated, or in the process of construction in different parts of the State, by which its resources will be further developed. For some years Maine suffered much from emigration to the West, but lately this has been checked, the farmers find their lands pay them well, and their children having better facilities for education here than in a new country.

This State has three colleges: Bowdoin, in Brunswick, which is the oldest; Waterville, now called Colby University, from a generous patron; and Bates College, in Lewiston. The first is under the patronage of the Congregationalists, the second of the Baptists, and the last of the Free-will Baptists—having its first commencement the present year.

A few Indians still linger in this State, principally the Penobscot and Quoddy tribes. The former own and inhabit an island in the Penobscot River, near Old Town, numbering not more than 200 or 300. They have a conservative and a radical party; the former, of course, embracing the old fogies, who as far as possible maintain the old traditions and customs; the latter, constituting the Young America of the tribe, are more democratic and progressive in their views. Being of about equal strength, they have, in the style of their more civilized neighbors, compromised matters by all uniting to elect conservative or radical officers by turns. But ere long we shall see the "last of the Mohegans."

I want to tell you of a remarkable family in Maine, consisting of seven, five brothers and two sisters. The oldest died at the age of 85; the next is now living at the age of 91, and is still vigorous, the third is 89, the fourth 84, the fifth 82, the sixth 79, and the youngest, a sister, died at the age of 60. It is singular that the father of these children died when 48, and the mother when 56; but the father's mother lived to over 90. The aggregate of the ages of the seven children is 570 years.

Finally, Portland, always famed for its beauty, is rapidly rising from its ruins in more than its former elegance, saving its magnificent shade-trees. The new City Hall is a splendid building.

VIATOR.

Fires Raging on the Plains.

From the Leavenworth (Kansas) Times, Oct. 5.

The Helena *Gazette* of the 14th says that early in June some parties burning a coal pit near the Butte allowed the fire to communicate to the woods, since which time all that section of country embraced between the Big Blackfoot, the head of the Boulder and Ten Mile, reaching, in some instances, well over on to the tributaries of Prickly Pear, has been more or less injured by its ravages. Owing to the extreme dryness of the season, even the green timber on the mountains has been almost as tinder in the fire, and owing to its extreme density in the section of country embraced, it has destroyed fully one-third of the timber within the area of country which we have named. From a gentleman just in from Lincoln gulch we learn that the fire in the mountains in that neighborhood is sweeping everything before it, with no prospect of anything but the Fall rains extinguishing it. These extensive fires, in which millions of dollars of damage in loss of timber has been sustained by the Territory, are the immediate cause of the cloud of smoke that has been hanging over the valley for the past month, obstructing the usually beautiful view of the belt range of mountains on the other side of the Missouri, rendering even the beautiful valley of the Prickly Pear as indistinct as a dream.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

Gen. Grant Put in Nomination in Illinois.

From the Galena (Ill.) Gazette.

We this day place at the head of the columns of the *Gazette* the name of ULYSSES S. GRANT, of Illinois, as a candidate for the office of President of the United States, to be supported at the election to be held in November, 1868. We do this in full accordance with our own sense of its propriety, and also for the more public reason that the sturdy Republicans of Jo Daviess County, at their Convention, held at Elizabeth on the 5th inst., gave such action their full indorsement.

The state of the country, the perils of the times and the character of the men proposed for this high office are such that no apology is demanded for this decided action. But little more than one year will transpire before the people will be called to the election of a President and Vice-President. The vital welfare of the country demands that those offices be filled by single-hearted statesmen, pure patriots, unyielding friends of the rights of the people individually, and of the highest well being of the collective whole. This general condition is a necessity. Freedom of opinion with all is the rule of action; the Republican Party must carry the next election; *a union of action is the essential of success.* Time is required to perfect this harmony of free, intelligent action. Hence the Republican citizens of Jo Daviess speak thus early, that opportunity may be given for a comparison of opinions with others; that errors may be corrected and doubts removed, if they exist; that we may all unite in the accomplishment of our most momentous and noble purpose, bound together by the wisdom of an enlightened judgment, and moving in the power of an irresistible faith. With feelings more sacred to the country than love of life, we present the name at the head of our columns for the consideration of others, never to be lowered, we trust, except in the humility of gratitude to a higher power than man, as a sign of his approval, in enduring victory.

Gen. Grant Nominated in Maryland.

From the Baltimore American.

We cordially and earnestly indorse the following resolution, adopted by the Maryland Republican Convention at its session yesterday:

Resolved, That the Republicans of Maryland, in Convention assembled, earnestly recommend to the Republican Party of the country the nomination of Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT as their candidate for President of the United States.

The result of the election in Pennsylvania and Ohio may be regarded, politically, in the same light to the Republican Party as the second battle of Bull Run was to the cause of the Union. We shortly thereafter called Gen. GRANT to the command of our forces, and he lead us on to victory. To secure the results of that victory to the loyal men of the nation *the services of Gen. Grant are again required*, and when once he takes the field he will "fight it out on that line" to an enduring triumph of the principles of those who fought with him and sustained the cause of the Government throughout the rebellion.

The result in Ohio and Pennsylvania proclaims emphatically the necessity of prompt and thorough organization on the part of the Republican Party, and *the casting aside of all personal preferences with regard to the next Presidency.* It is the jealousies growing out of the Presidential succession that has prevented the Fortieth Congress from carrying out the will of the people in removing an unfaithful Executive, and thus giving peace to the country. It is dissatisfaction at the want of nerve exhibited at the July session which has kept fifty thousand Republicans from the polls in Pennsylvania and Ohio. Just so long as there is uncertainty as to who will be the nominee of the Republican Party, our representatives in Congress will be paralyzed and fearful of doing their whole duty.

With Gen. GRANT as our standard-bearer, victory will be certain. He has been tried both as a soldier and a statesman, and has been found equal to every emergency. *All can smile upon him*, while with any of the other distinguished statesmen named for the nomination there would be doubt as to the result. If we would secure to the country the fruits of the victory obtained over the rebel hosts, we must promptly place Gen. GRANT in nomination. If we would leave Congress free to carry out the will of the loyal people of the country, we must promptly settle this question, otherwise the power we possess will be frittered away in personal contests as to the effect of the acts of Congress on the prospects of individual contestants. There can be no doubt now entertained that President JOHNSON would have been impeached and removed before the adjournment of Congress but for the fear entertained by the friends of rival candidates that by so doing Senator WADE would have been placed in the track for the nomination. They were unwilling to put the power and patronage of the Government in the hands of any one of the contestants for nomination, and hence ANDREW JOHNSON was allowed to remain "an obstruction" to the reconstruction of the Rebel States, and to use the patronage of the Government to overthrow the Republican Party, make loyalty odious, and treason powerful and dangerous.

Action of the North-Carolina Republican State Committee.

The Republican State Executive Committee of North Carolina met in Raleigh on Saturday, the 5th instant. Gov. HOLDEN, the Chairman, on motion appointed a Committee to wait on DANIEL R. GOODLOE, Esq., and to inquire of him if it was his purpose to act as a member of the State Committee. The Committee performed this duty, and reported that Mr. GOODLOE informed them that he declined to act. Whereupon Dr. EUGENE GRISSOM, of the County of Granville, was unanimously chosen to fill the vacancy thus occasioned in the Fourth District. A series of resolutions were then reported, and after being discussed were reported unanimously. Among these resolutions were the following:

Resolved, That organization is indispensable to the success of Republican principles, and that the organization of the Republican Party of this State must be maintained.

Resolved, That merit, including honesty, fidelity and capability should be the test for office among Republicans; that any other test would be unwise and anti-Republican in its character, and that we will not encourage any expressions or conduct calculated or intended to excite one portion of our people against another, on account of nativity or color. Every citizen of the State who is loyal, and whose devotion to the nation is paramount, is entitled, so far as the Reconstruction Acts will permit, to the support of Republicans for places of honor and trust; and we would profoundly deprecate any steps that would array race against race, our adopted fellow-citizens against natives, or the latter against our adopted fellow-citizens.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Committee, it is not the wish of Congress or of the Republican Party that private property should be confiscated for political offences; but that, to avert such a result in the future, as well as to secure to our people the innumerable benefits and blessings of the Union, it is highly important that they avail themselves promptly and in good faith of the Reconstruction Acts of Congress. And further, that, in the opinion of this Committee, it is not the purpose of Congress to continue, beyond a safe and proper period, the disabilities unavoidably imposed on loyal Union men, but that it is believed such disabilities should be and will be removed, in due time, from all who may be clearly and unmistakably known to possess the confidence of the Republican Party of the State.

Reconstruction—Letter from Wm. C. Wickham, of Virginia.

From the Charlotte (N. C.) Republican.

We are authorized to publish the following letter, which, though not intended for the Press, is strong and emphatic in its advocacy of reconstruction and a liberal national policy. We understand that Gen. WICKHAM is a relative of Gen. R. E. LEE. And Old Line Whig, he opposed the war until his State seceded, when he entered the army and served with great gallantry to its close. He was elected to the Confederate Congress from the Richmond District, but occupied his seat for only a short time—regarding the field as more important than the forum. An intelligent and accomplished farmer, his opinions are entitled to very great weight:

HANOVER COUNTY, VA., Sept. 19, 1867.

Gen. R. Barringer, Charlotte, N. C.

MY DEAR SIR: Accept my thanks for the copy of your letter of the 29th August. I am in full accord with you on all the positions taken in it, and believe that it is only by carrying out the views therein expressed that we will ever again find our States returning to a prosperous condition; and I am delighted to find a man like yourself coming forward to aid in convincing our misled people of the propriety, I may say necessity, of accepting fully the results of our defeat, and to show them that brave men do not yield to despair, but look forward with hopeful anticipations to our future, and that wise men can point out to them the path to early reconstruction with all its attendant blessings of peace, happiness, national greatness, and last, but not least, "Independence."

The third resolution of your Convention also strikes the right note. The sooner the disabilities are removed from the class spoken of, the sooner will public sentiment be brought to a healthy tone in the South, and the more permanent will be the establishment of the principles of the Republican party throughout that region.

Everything here is in a most uncertain state. The Press has done vast injury by exciting those whom it reaches against an honest acceptance of the congressional policy; and I fear designing men are giving bad advice to the negroes. The result of the two things I greatly fear, may be to draw a line based upon color, which will be fraught with new disasters. I hope, however, for the best, and be the temporary evils what they may, I have no doubt of the future prosperity of the people of this State.

Believe me, very truly yours,

WM. C. WICKHAM.

The Tennessee Metropolitan Police Law Declared Constitutional.

From the Memphis Post, Oct. 5.

The case of the State of Tennessee, on the relation of W. O. LOFLAND, Mayor of the City of Memphis, vs. S. B. BEAUMONT, A. P. BURDETT and CHANNING RICHARDS, Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police, which was commenced in the Law Court of Memphis in April last, was this morning decided by His Honor, Judge THOMAS G. SMITH. The question raised was the constitutionality of the Metropolitan Police Law, with its various amendments. Judge SMITH sustained the law in question, and dismissed the bill filed on behalf of the city authorities. This was an agreed case, submitted by the parties for the purpose of obtaining a decision from the Supreme Court, to which tribunal we learn the case will now be carried by the city authorities.

Henry Clay on the Principles of Government.

The following letter from HENRY CLAY, written in 1842, is published in the Baltimore *American* of Wednesday for the first time:

ASHLAND, Sept. 13, 1842.

DEAR SIR: I received your favor communicating the patriotic purposes and views of the young men of Philadelphia, and I take pleasure, in compliance with your request, in stating some of the principal objects which I suppose engage the common desire and the common exertions of the Whig Party to bring about in the Government of the United States. These are:

A sound national currency, regulated by the will and authority of the nation.

An adequate revenue with fair protection to American industry.

Just restraints on the Executive power, embracing a further restriction on the exercise of the veto.

A faithful administration of the public domain, with an equitable distribution of the proceeds of sales of it among all the States.

An honest and economical administration of the General Government, leaving public officers perfect freedom of thought and of the right of suffrage; but with suitable restraints against improper interference with elections.

An amendment of the Constitution limiting the incumbent of the Presidential office to a single term.

These objects attained, I think that we should cease to be afflicted with bad administration of the Government.

I am, respectfully, your friend and obedient servant,

HENRY CLAY.

Mr. JACOB STRATTON.

Payment of Taxes Suspended by Gen. Canby.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT, CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 2, 1867.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 168.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the Brevet Major-General Commanding that the time for the collecting of taxes imposed under the authority of Provisional Government of North Carolina for the County of Cleveland, expires before the 1st day of December next, it is ordered that the time of collection and payment of taxes in the County of Cleveland aforesaid be extended to the 1st day of December, 1868, and that the remedies for the collection thereof be suspended accordingly.

By command of Brevet Major-Gen. CANBY.

LOUIS V. CAZIARC, Aid-de-Camp.

Letter from Gen. Wool.

Gen. JOHN E. WOOL, in a letter addressed to WM. E. PORTE, of New-Orleans, dated the 27th ult., concludes as follows:

In conclusion, I have only to remark that I have ever been the friend of the Union—the whole Union. I had no prejudices that would prevent me from residing in one State as well as in another. In the South as well as in the North, in the West as well as the East. I can truly say that I know but one country, and that was the United States, and but one interest, and that was the interest of the whole people. To preserve the one intact, and to protect the other, has ever been my aim and object. When my whole conduct, both before, during the rebellion and since, becomes known, it will be discovered that I never considered it any part of my duty to go beyond the requirements of the Constitution or the rules and articles of war. During the rebellion the part I performed was not influenced by vindictive or revengeful feeling. My whole efforts were to restore the Union, and to bring back the people within its folds, with as little severity as possible. Where I commanded I neither plundered the people nor permitted those to do it who were under my command, and I never failed to restore, to the rightful owner, plundered or stolen property. Experience had taught me that mercy tempered with justice often accomplished more than the sword.

Most truly yours, JOHN E. WOOL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Terrible Calamity in Minnesota—Four Persons Burned to Death.

From the Winona (Minn.) Republican, Oct. 4.

We learn the following particulars of a terrible calamity that occurred at Lewiston, sixteen miles from Winona, on Thursday last: At a short distance from Lewiston station resides a farmer named PETER FISHER, a German. He and his men had been engaged during the day in threshing wheat, and as they were fatigued with their hard day's labor they retired at an early hour, together with the other members of the family, numbering some eight or ten persons. Soon after 9 o'clock one of the hired men, who was asleep in one of the upper rooms, was aroused by a sense of suffocation, which he at once discovered arose from the room being filled with smoke. He gave the alarm of fire, but the inmates were all slumbering soundly, and were not easily aroused. Mr. FISHER, when he realized the condition of things, sprang for his wife, who was in bed with an infant only three days old. Getting her and infant into a place of safety, he next got out those of his children who were still asleep in the house—some five or six in number. Then he ran up stairs to save the other members of his family, but too late. By the time he got to the head of the stairs, the upper rooms were not only full of smoke and flame, but a great portion of the floor had given away and all possibility of rescue was cut off. The names of these unfortunate persons were as follows: HECK KADELAND, an aunt of Mrs. FISHER, aged 73 years; JACOB FISHER, a little boy, aged 6 years; JOHN BOCH, hired man, aged 22 years; ELIZABETH YAGLE, servant girl, aged 10 years. The remains of the aged woman were found in the ruins this morning, with the skeleton of the little boy locked in her arms. The terrible calamity has created profound excitement in the neighborhood, and awakened a deep sympathy for the family whose bereavement is so great.

Vessel Sunk in Detroit River—Three Lives Lost.

From the Detroit (Mich.) Post, Oct. 10.

The scow *Freemason*, owned and commanded by Capt. JOHN MURPHY, of Toledo, while sailing up the Detroit River, near Clark's Fishery, on Tuesday night, about 11 o'clock, was run into by a propeller bound down, and immediately capsized and sunk. The crew was composed of the Captain and two men, and there were also on board the Captain's wife and child, aged four years. The vessel had on board twelve cords of stone, and being thus laden, was not long in going to the bottom. The child was in the cabin asleep, and ere an effort could be made to rescue it, the water rushed in at a fearful rate, rendering such a thing impossible. The struggle for life with those on deck was of a moment's duration. The Captain, while attempting to rescue his wife, sank with her the third time, when she released her hold of him and all was over. JOSEPH LABERDY, a hand, was also drowned, as nothing was seen of him immediately after the collision. His age was about 19, and it is stated that he was a resident of Ecorse, in this County. A very bad feature of the mournful calamity remains to be told. Before the vessel had disappeared from the surface, and while these unfortunates were struggling for their lives, loud and repeated calls were made for the steamer to come to their relief, but the only response from on board the steamer was that they had no business there, and the boat proceeded on her voyage. We await the return of the propeller, when it is to be hoped, for the credit of humanity, a different version of this sad affair may be given.

The Mob in Zanesville, Ohio—A Union Procession Assaulted.

The Zanesville (Ohio) *Courier* gives the following account of the attack on the Union procession in that city on Monday evening last:

"The Democratic procession was formed at City Hall, numbering less than four hundred, without torches, and headed by Heck's Brass Band. It finally halted in front of the Court-house, where a platform had been erected, and speeches were made by Col. CONNEL, of Lancaster, and others. When the long Union procession came down, like a sea of fire, rockets, Roman candles and all kinds of fireworks filling the air along the line of march, they found Main-street occupied by the Democratic meeting. The head of the procession came as low down as Fifth-street, where it countermarched and went back to Fifth-street, and then, owing to the absence of the officers, who, finding that the procession could not be marched to Union Headquarters without danger of a collision, were making arrangements to place the torches in the store of Messrs. E. E. FILLMORE & Co., again marched down Main-street until opposite the office of A. C. ROSS, Esq., Agent of the American Express Company, and were making the turn to again countermarch, when the whole Democratic meeting made a rush up street, assaulting the advance of the Union procession with stones, bricks clubs and pistols, seizing the torches and knocking them out of the hands of those carrying them. They made a rush at Mr. JAMES SEARS, who was in the advance, carrying a national flag, and undertook to take it away from him, but in this they were foiled. As many as six pistol shots were fired by the Democratic mob. At this time Gen. THOMAS, who was in charge of the Union procession, Gen. WILES and a number of other citizens, rushed in between the crowds, headed them back and separated the combatants. This was accomplished only with the utmost effort and hazard, and thus prevented a most fearful and bloody riot. The Union procession countermarched to Messrs. E. E. FILLMORE & Co.'s store, where they deposited their torches, and the Democratic crowd returned to their meeting.

The number of persons injured during the *mêlee* it is impossible to ascertain correct, but the following are reported injured in the Union Procession: ISAAC FARQUAR was knocked down with a brick and his head badly cut. WM. SCOTT, a drummer in the martial band, was knocked down and kicked until he was nearly dead. Two ribs broken and otherwise badly injured. SAMUEL ABBOTT, Esq., received a severe cut on the temple by a brick. JAMES SEARS had his left hand disabled by a brick thrown by some one in the crowd. JOHN WRIGHT was hit by a brick and pretty severely injured. ABRAHAM STOCKWELL was knocked down and pounded severely by three or four of the mob. WILLIAM ALLEN was struck in the back of the head with a brick and severely cut. W. HOOK was struck by a brick in the knee, and badly hurt. JOHN COCKRELL was struck by a brick in the back and badly hurt. JOHN BOWMAN and CHRISTOPHER GODFREY were both knocked down by stones or bricks, but not badly injured. A man by the name of DOYLE in the Democratic mob was shot through the fleshy part of the left arm, near the elbow, by a comrade. His wound is not dangerous. There are a large number of others who were slightly injured in the *mêlee*, whose names we cannot ascertain. From all the facts we can learn, the mob seems to have been a premeditated affair on the part of the Democratic roughs and rowdies; and further than this, the Democratic speaker who was addressing the meeting at the time told them to go for the procession. There seems to have been no design on the part of the Union men to march the procession through, or in any manner interrupt the Democratic meeting fully a half-square below where the procession began to countermarch and were assaulted. The affair was most disgraceful to our city, disgraceful to the men who instigated it, and cowardly on the part of those who participated in the mob."

FOREIGN ITEMS.

There has been one strictly literary discussion in the British Association on the genuineness of a correspondence which has been discovered or invented, or, more probably, first invented and then discovered, between NEWTON and PASCAL, and which is now in the possession of a French gentleman, M. CHASLES, who seems to have an honest faith in it. Sir DAVID BREWSTER showed pretty conclusively that the correspondence is a pure forgery, the motive of which probably was to make it appear that PASCAL suggested to NEWTON his discovery of the law of gravitation. Sir DAVID BREWSTER first showed that the correspondence assumes Sir ISAAC NEWTON to have written on the infinitesimal calculus at the early age of 11, when he was a boy at school, innocent of mathematics, flying kites and constructing toy water-wheels. Next, there is no English evidence that NEWTON ever wrote to PASCAL in his life. Again NEWTON's handwriting and signature are not those of the forgery, which sometimes makes him sign himself "NEWTON," as if he was a Peer. Again, an experiment with coffee was unknown in France in PASCAL's time. Again, NEWTON is made to write in French, which be could not write, and could not read without a dictionary, all his foreign correspondence is in Latin. He is made to express "eternal" gratitude to PASCAL—a word impossible to an Englishman. If Sir DAVID is right, as seems pretty certain, the forgery is a laborious and wholesome one, as it seems to include letters from twenty or thirty different men of the highest eminence of that day, and 800 documents professing to be in PASCAL's handwriting, as well as the Newton letters.

The last gossip from the châteaux of the great world is a practical joke played on the Marquis de GALLILET, husband of the celebrated beauty. The Marquis some weeks since went on a visit to a friend's château, where a large party of ladies of rank were assembled. On the morning after arrival he was surprised to discover that he was covered over with flour, which had been sifted over his sheets. Naturally the heat of the bed had made this flour adhere to his body, and he therefore bore a strong resemblance to a miller. The Marquis summoned his servant and desired him to scrape the flour off every part of his body, and lay it by with the utmost care. At breakfast he made no remark on the strange circumstance, and remained a week in company with his fair enemies. The whole party assembled a fortnight later at a country house in another department. M. de GALLIFET, on arriving, entered the drawing-room with a magnificent cake, the beauty of whose decorations excited the admiration of all the ladies, who immediately insisted on tasting it. It was pronounced a *chef d'œuvre* of cullinary art, and possessed of a peculiar flavor the ladies declared was quite new to them. "That is not unlikely," replied the Marquis, "as it is made of the flour sifted over my sheets at the Château de——."

Three gamblers in Paris, who, winning a large sum, had reduced it to a thousand francs, determined to spend that amount upon one dinner. The prices of expensive dinners were discussed, but none appeared extravagant, when all of a sudden an idea flashed across the mind of one of the party, which was to have a dish of frogs. As the time of the year at which the dinner was held was the month of December, the intensity of the frost had closed every pond, and, in order to get the frogs, it was necessary to employ at least fifty workmen to break up the ice. The result was that a hundred frogs cost five hundred francs, and a soup was made of them which none of the party tasted.

A terrible occurrence has taken place in Russia, at Kineschma, Government District of Kostrowna. About 100 persons of both sexes and all ages were returning joyously from the fair at the village just named, and they entered a ferry-boat to cross the Volga. The vessel was unusually crowded, and when nearing the opposite shore the ferryman demanded payment of the fares. The crowd of passengers was in consequence thrown into a state of motion, and the boat capsized. Not fewer than sixty-three persons were downed. The aspect of the dead bodies the following day, as they were recovered from the river and placed on the bank, all in their holiday attire, is described as most heart-rending.

The *Correspondence* of Vienna says: "News has been received at Vienna from Tervueren of the health of the Empress CHARLOTTE, which continues to improve. Each day the Empress receives the visits of her relatives, takes short walks in the garden, writes letters, paints, and nothing indicates any trace of mental derangement. In a physical point of view, the state of the patient leaves nothing to be desired; her Majesty takes her meals regularly and looks well. Everything shows that her stay in her native country is contributing to the complete reestablishment of the unfortunate Princess, who besides has not yet been informed of the tragical end of her noble husband."

Paris letters assert that danseuses have become scarce, judging from circulars from the managers of certain theatres now going the rounds of the work-rooms of that city. By these circulars, young women are offered from 50 francs to 60 francs per month for attendance upon the stage. The further inducements are held out to them of short and diaphanous costumes, and that the most deserving among them (read the prettiest) will be grouped on the front of the stage. This is a new style of recruiting, but eminently characteristic of the tone of morals of the present day.

One of the historic curiosities of the Park of Compiègne is about to disappear. The celebrated iron cradle where the first Emperor received his bride, MARIE LOUISE, in 1810, intending thus to recall her home at Schoenbrunn, is about to be destroyed, with the exception of about 150 yards of the reserved park. As to that portion of it which has always been open to the public, it will be kept up in its present state. The cause of this demolition is to gain a view of Mount Gannelon. The iron of which this cradle was formed weighs 50,000 pounds.

The Papal Nuncio in Paris proceeded on Sept. 26 to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to express to the Emperor NAPOLEON, through the medium of the Marquis DE MOUSTIER, the gratitude of the Holy See on GARIBALDI's arrest. The Pontifical Government acknowledges that the successful measures by which the projected expedition against the Roman States has been stopped short are due to the influence of the French Cabinet.

The town of Asinalunga, where GARIBALDI has been arrested, is in Tuscany, about half way between Sienna and Chiusi, on the line of railway which leads to the Papal frontier below the last named town, from which it is about 20 miles distant. The town is picturesquely situated on the range of hills bordering the Val di Chiana.

At Pillau, in Prussia, lives a woman who has for some years consecrated her life to the dangerous task of rescuing persons from shipwreck and drowning. This Prussian Grace Darling, who has saved more than 300 individuals, is held in the highest veneration by all classes of the people among whom she lives.

Next Summer will probably witness the publication of a work of immense interest, the *Memoirs of Talleyrand*. On May 17, the arch-diplomatist will have been dead thirty years, and the prohibition which he laid upon the publication of his papers will then expire.

It is announced that Dr. NELATON has resigned his professorship at the Faculty of Medicine, Paris, on account of bad health.

PERSONAL.—List of Americans registered at the office of BOWLES, DREVET & Co., No. 24 Rue de la Paix, Paris, for the week ending Sept. 27, 1867, From New-York—J. O'B. Inman, W. T. B. Bird, Misses E. and K. Bird, W. T. Winslow, J. B. Andrews, Misses T. and E. Wheeler, E. Matthengs; Mr. and Mrs. Noble, E. William and family, G. Killogg, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Darling, Miss Sharp, Mis. Robertson, Mrs. S. M. Mygatt, P. Stevens, B. L. Woodruff, S. B. Bernard, W. B. Sage and family, Mr. and Mrs. Day, Miss day, A. C. Williams, Mrs. J. Earle, A. B. Yayle, E. Bullum, Mr. and Mrs. O. Cune, H. Craighead, W. Winslow, L. Harvier, Mrs. M. Londen, Mr. and Mrs. H. Curtis, T. H. Harris and family, R. Craighead, Capt. Harid, G. Coddington. Brooklyn—Mrs. T. Hamsdale, W. S. Packer, Miss Packer, Mr. Bellamy, J. Prentice and family, N. S. Prentice. New-Jersey—Dr. E. L. Welling, Boston—A. Haskins, S. D. Warren, Miss Warren, Miss E. S. S. Blashe, Mr. and Mrs. J. Weeks, L. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Vinunt, H. T. Bowditch, Mr. and Mrs. Tucker, T. R. Chadwick, C. D. Lonahoe, A. P. Ham, O. E. Gravelle, T. W. Pince, G. Johier, J. Earle, Miss C. Earle, T. M. Sawyer, C. Lester, Misses Hale. Philadelphia—Mr. and Mrs. Barnet, T. P. Brinton, F. H. Raekirt, W. F. Lewis, Mrs. M. S. Perry, Mrs. Eckford. Chicago—C. Hamruuel and family, Mr. and Mrs. G. Mason, Mrs. M. S. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Page. New-Haven—E. S. Wheeler. Cambridge—W. Dawson, E. S. Cambridge. Worcester—T. Chandler. Cincinnati—Mr. and Mrs. Wessel, J. R. Tait, J. A. Pameroy, M. Werk. Providence—W. U. Hidden, E. P. Mason. Louisville—G. Newcomb, H. W. Newcomb, C. H. Chifton. Rhode Island—C. Robinson. Pittsburgh—Mr. Spang. Youngstown—H. Wick. Cleveland—E. D. Baldwin and wife, L. Crauford. Rochester—G. H. Clarke. Warren—Mr. Packard. St. Louis—J. L. Butler, Q. B. Morrison. Hartford—J. L. Blanchards. Quincy—E. L. Morphy. Columbus, W. S. Kidway. Wisconsin—T. D. Butler. Salem—Mr. Cabot, Miss Huntington. Chicopee—T. Wells. Buffalo—G. T. Williams. Belmont—A. W. Kelsey. San Francisco—Mr. Swift and wife, Mrs. W. H. Grattan. Washington—Mrs. Schliecker. Georgia—W. Woodbridge, H. H. Woodbridge.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1867.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Dispatches have been received from Paris which state that affairs in Italy are very grave. It is the general belief that the whole nation will follow Gen. Garibaldi in his patriotic effort to restore Rome to Italy. King Victor Emmanuel will soon pass the Roman frontier and proclaim Rome as part of the Kingdom.

The *Times*, in a leading article, officially denies that Earl Derby has resigned his position as the head of the Ministry, or that he contemplated doing so.

In England, the Fenian alarm is unabated. The Police made a descent on an establishment which was occupied as the headquarters of the Fenian Brotherhood, and effected six arrests. An uprising was apprehended in Limerick, but the precautions taken by the Government prevented it.

The liabilities of Campbell & Son, of Liverpool, will reach £250,000 sterling.

The *North German Gazette* expresses its firm conviction of the sincerity of the French Emperor's desire for peace.

A bill for abolishing the Concordat has been introduced in the Austrian Reichsrath, and opposed by Government.

The Emperor Napoleon will return to Paris, from Biarritz, on the 15th inst.

GENERAL.

The case of Gen. Imboden is exciting some interest in Richmond. He applied to be permitted to register under the President's last Amnesty Proclamation, on taking an oath to support the Constitution, but was rejected. He now intends to apply to the United States District Court for a writ of *mandamus* to compel the registering officer to register his name. In case the Court refuses to grant the writ, he will appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, and thus test the validity of the oath required by the Reconstruction Act, and demonstrate what virtue there is in the pardon accorded by the President to the excluded class.

Gov. Chamberlain, of Maine, has recently been in communication with Secretary Seward, urging Government to take some measures to relieve the unfortunate New-England colonists at Jaffa, who are in danger of starving to death during the coming Winter. On Wednesday the Governor received a letter from the Secretary stating that the Government would proceed at once to offer its aid to the unfortunate colonists. The intention of the Government is to provide means for the return of such of the Colony as are desirous to do so.

The Boston *Post's* Washington correspondent says: "An attachment has been issued for Gen. Baker to bring him again before the Judiciary Committee, and it is said he is now under arrest. The General will be required to explain many of his statements, which are in direct conflict, concerning President Johnson. It is understood that no member of the Committee gives the slightest credence to anything Baker has said unless substantiated by other testimony."

The Central City (Col.) *Register* says that official information has been received that at the mustering out of the Montana militia two companies, numbering two hundred men, all mounted, equipped, and armed with Springfield rifles, deserted, under the leadership of one Capt. Robert Hughes. It is supposed that they have gone on to the road between Colorado and Montana, and are intent on depredating on the routes of travel. One thousand dollars reward is offered for the capture of Hughes.

On Wednesday, 9th inst., as the afternoon Albany express train for Boston was running at full speed, just east of the Clappville Station on the Western Railroad, a stone came crashing through the smoking car, in a diagonal direction, breaking a pane of glass on each side and scattering the fragments among the passengers. Fortunately there were but few persons in the car, and save a slight cut in the face of one of them, no personal injury was sustained.

The New-Orleans *Times* of the 6th inst., says: "There has been as yet no official announcement of the election which took place in this State on the 27th and 28th of last month. Still enough is known to render certain the success of the Radical Party. As far as heard from the vote in favor of the Convention had a clear majority, and exceeded the majority of all the votes registered by 8172. So it is quite certain the Convention will assemble at the appointed time.

The exact amount of the defalcation of J. J. Conklin, the Cashier of the National Bank at New-Milford, Conn., is ascertained to be $48,944 83. The Bank has a surplus account of $29,758 12 and the property of J. J. Conklin, from which it will realize at least $6,186 71—making in all $35,944 83—leaving the capital stock, $125,000, unimpaired, except to the amount of $13,000—or about $10 per cent., which will be made up by the passage of two dividends.

A difficulty recently occurred on the Santa Fe overland route between the passengers of a stage coach and the soldiers who were escorting them. Three of the passengers were killed and the Sergeant in command of the soldiers severely wounded. The Sergeant was drunk and quarrelsome, which was the cause of the trouble.

Advices from Idaho give the details of more Indian outrages. Joseph F. Colwell was shot and scalped near Owyhee, and his body burned by the savages. The miners were on a strike for $6 a day, and had formed a Miners' League to enable them to enforce their demands.

The British bark *Mulhall*, of Nova Scotia, was yesterday seized at Richmond on a civil process to satisfy a claim of the mate. The Captain resisted the United States Marshal at first, but finally yielded to the officer.

The Northern Hotel, at Canandaigua, and outbuildings were totally destroyed by fire on Friday morning; partially insured. A man, name supposed to be Marble, from New-York, was burned to death.

A barge loaded with lumber, while on her passage from Grand Haven to Chicago, on Wednesday night, was struck by a gale and driven ashore. Three of her crew were drowned.

LOCAL.

The calendar at the Court of Special Sessions was again a light one, the greater number of cases being petty in character. They were thirty-nine in all; twenty-one of petty larceny, eleven of assault and battery, two of gambling, one of abandonment, two of violating the Health Law, and two of misdemeanor.

The number of deaths in the City during the week ending Oct. 12, was 434, being 33 less than for the previous week, and six more than for the corresponding week of the year 1866.

The Jerome Park races, advertised to take place yesterday, have been postponed until the 15th inst.

There were four seizures reported yesterday by the officers of the [illegible] Revenue. One hundred barrels of whisky at Pier No. 1 North River; twenty-five barrels of whisky at East River Pier, foot of Duane-street; twenty-two barrels of spirits at Albany Pier, and an illicit distillery in Tremont-street, near Van Brunt-street, Brooklyn.

The Distillers' and Rectifiers' Protective Association held a meeting last evening and listened to the reports of the Executive and a Special Committee concerning an interview held with Secretary McCulloch, and the organizing of an Association in Philadelphia. They also appointed an Executive Committee to act for the month, commencing the 16th inst.

Major-Gen. Ben. Butler's Declension of the Next Presidency.

It hardly seemed necessary for Gen. Butler to trouble himself so much about the next Presidency as to write a letter in reply to the question whether he "would make a good candidate." But in declaring that he "would not sacrifice his independence to be President ten times over," and in characterizing the office of President as a "degraded place," which only a certain "sort of men" are thought fit to fill, it should be considered, we suppose, that he gives up all designs upon a position which is unworthy of a great soldier's aspirations.

Gen. Butler does not let us know who it was that asked him to become a Presidential candidate. There are some parts of his letter that make it appear as though "Mr. —— and yourself" were Democrats, and, as he alleges that his views now "accord with the principles of my former Democratic associates," it is not unfair to infer that he contemplates turning his back upon the Republican Party, which is certainly *not* in accord with his former Democratic principles, any more than with his later military or his still later financial principles. This view of the case is strengthened by an article we find in a Western Democratic newspaper, which is thrown into a fright by the prospect of Butler's return to the Democratic Party. It has been led to believe that he has been studying "which way the wind blows;" that he "sees the Democrats are coming into power again, and is preparing to come over on the side of the heavy battalions;" and the Democratic editor adds, with a groan: "We are sorry he is coming back again."

Notwithstanding this particular protest, we cannot doubt that the Democrats are ready to take Gen. Butler back into the fold. They are not very exclusive in these days, as recent events show. When we see the names of some of the candidates whom they supported for high office in the elections of last week, we cannot doubt that there is a place waiting for Butler. And when we see the ground that the party has been willing to assume under the pressure of a terrible necessity, we cannot doubt its power of so adapting things that he will feel himself quite as comfortable as those who may stand alongside of him.

Now, supposing that the two unnamed individuals to whom he sends his declination are Democrats, and supposing it was the Democratic ticket on which they intended he should be placed, it may still be doubted whether, under present circumstances, the Democratic Party, and especially those in the South, and more especially those in New-Orleans, will come to his support with that unanimity and enthusiasm which will be necessary to secure a triumph for the next Democratic candidate. We know that his new and easy scheme for paying the national debt, without costing anybody anything, is very attractive to a large number of Democrats, and it would certainly be immensely popular with the Democrats of the Southern States, and especially those of New-Orleans. But as his "former Democratic associates," Pendleton and Vallandigham, have proposed plans still easier than his, he could not calculate much upon a Presidential victory on this ground. As for his record, military and political, during the war, we have no doubt that the Democracy would be able in some way to get along with it; though it seems hardly possible to get up for it that mad admiration round the entire circle which would be necessary to carry him into the chair occupied by President Johnson. Still we would not limit the capacity of the Democracy, after what we know of their career, and after what we have lately seen them do in Pennsylvania and Ohio,—or, let us say, to be still more emphatic, in Philadelphia and Cincinnati.

Another reason why we imagine it must be the Democratic candidacy which Gen. Butler has taken the trouble to decline, is that we have not heard that any of the Republicans had proposed him as *their* candidate. Some may think that would not prevent his writing a letter to Mr. ——, declining Mr. ——'s proposition to nominate him as the Republican candidate. But this idea leads us into regions where the ground is so thin beneath our feet that we decline to follow it any further.

With regard to the whole subject, we need but say in conclusion that, after carefully reading Gen. Butler's letter, and weighing all his sentences and each of his words, we do not see any reason to believe that he would continue, persistently and determinedly, to refuse a Presidential nomination if it were vigorously pressed upon him. What, then, do our Democratic friends say to *pressing* him on the delicate point? This suggestion we leave for their cogitation.

How to Carry an Election.

Some of our Republican contemporaries are assailing the Democratic managers in Pennsylvania for having employed money profusely in the recent election. They have published the following extract from a secret circular issued by the Democratic State Committee to the Chairmen of the several County Committees:

> In very slow districts I would suggest a special contract with active men. Thus in 1865 the district polled all the Democratic votes; in 1866, 120 Democratic votes; now for every Democratic vote over 110 we will pay you a fixed sum the day after the election; *this is simply an incentive to bring men out;* for the vote of 1866 shows they are there.
>
> Be very careful of this paper. Keep it entirely quiet. If you have any doubt of the men you employ, tell others of your friends that you have placed money in your hands.
>
> WILLIAM A. WALLACE, Chairman.

It may be well enough for Republican papers, if they feel inclined, to denounce the Democrats for employing money in this way. It *sounds* virtuous, at all events, and can do no harm.

But if they expect to carry this State next month, we advise the Republican State Committee to imitate this example, just as promptly and as vigorously as possible. There is nothing in the least degree improper or wrong in the use proposed to be made of money. It is to pay active men for their time and labor in hunting up and bringing voters to the polls. Unless this is done, the recent experience of other States shows that they will not come. For some reason or other, the Republican voters have fallen into the habit of staying at home, and something must be done to stir them up and get them to the polls.

The Garrison at Rome and the Position of the Roman Sovereign.

There does not appear to be any reason sufficient to have justified the occupation of Rome for a series of years by French troops, which would not also justify the Government of Italy in taking military possession of the place.

France had as much right to occupy Rome as to occupy Mexico. The troops that now make up the Roman garrison are neither Romans nor Italians; they are foreign janissaries—the offscourings of the military disbandments of different countries, who have as much right to hold Rome as to do garrison duty at Luxemburg or Gibraltar.

The Government of Italy seeks for an assurance of peace—within her own borders; not by dispossessing the Pope, not by encouraging lawless projects of invasion or annexation, but by preventing what remains of the sovereignty of Rome from being used, as it notoriously has been used, to undermine the liberal institutions of the Kingdom. In its temporal administration, the ecclesiastical Government of Rome adheres to a policy which is disturbing and aggressive. It is not based on the will of the people. It seeks to reverse the popular verdict in the Provinces which constitute the Italian Kingdom. It harbors and protects the worst class of Bourbon conspirators. It is the patron of Italian brigandage. It has rejected every friendly overture made by the King of Italy and his constitutional advisers. It seeks to maintain an *imperium in imperio* by foreign bayonets, procured anywhere and by any means. And it does all that it is possible for an infatuated, blind and obsolete political concern to justify such an invasion as the volunteers of the Italian Party of Action have organized.

No one can safely predicate anything of the movements of the "Red Shirts." They are considerable in numbers. They have the sympathy of the Italian people as well as the Roman people with them. But they may not be acting with the caution and the prudence which are necessary to success. It is said that they are creating a diversion in the outlying States of the Church in favor of the patriotic party in Rome, by drawing the Papal troops beyond the walls of the city. But be this as it may, there can be no room to doubt that the question of the temporal sovereignty of the Pope is gradually approaching a solution. The intervention of France cannot save it, even if France were in a position to intervene. The judgment of the world is against it. The concord between Prussia and Italy is fatal to its continuance. Self-respect, one would think, might teach the Papal Government to give up what it can no longer hold with honor. The time has probably gone by when the Sovereign of Rome can make terms with the Government of Italy. *That* was possible at one time. It hardly seems to be any longer possible. The Government of Victor Emmanuel is one founded on the suffrage of the Italian people; and to the Italian people it has become intolerably exasperating that in the very centre of the Kingdom there should exist a political organization—call it Papal or call it anything else—whose chief aim and ambition is to subvert the constitutional system established in Italy, and to reduce the united Kingdom to the condition of so many divided provinces, mutually antagonistic, and subservient to an ecclesiastical conclave which has for centuries waged war against the civil liberties of mankind.

Let the Garibaldi invasion succeed, or let it fail, the opinion of Europe has condemned the Roman sovereignty, and it must fall! There are not necessarily any religious considerations involved in the question at all. It is simply a matter of civil polity; and Liberal Italian leaders in the movement are neither sectaries nor infidels. They are men of liberal views, who believe that the priests of the Roman Church and of every other Church should attend to their own peculiar duties, and leave the business of civil government in the hands of laymen, who have the judgment and the capacity to deal with it. The Pope's spiritual domains are wide enough to occupy all his thought and all his energies, even if we allow him to be, vicariously, what he claims to be. His temporal administration is an utter and irredeemable failure, and his more immediate friends ought to apprize him of this fact.

Dickens as a Reader—His Second Visit to America.

Charles Dickens will soon be among us again, certainly an older, possibly a wiser, but we hope not a sadder man than on the occasion of his first visit. The London journalists tried hard to kill him the other day, by circulating mysteriously alarming reports about the state of his health, but he publicly contradicted them in the tone of a man resenting a personal insult, saying that he was combining his usual literary activity with the training of an athlete. Long be it so. We believe he frequently walks into London from his house on famous Gads Hill, a distance of close upon thirty miles. This looks well for the powers of physical endurance he will have to display in this country if he means to read to all who mean to hear him. His appearances as a public reader of his own works in England date from a comparatively recent period, and they have never been so frequent as to cause the slightest diminution in the rush for tickets, whatever the price, whenever a reading by him was announced. Americans may be assured that he is not coming here because people in England are tired of hearing him. He has always been very sparing in the bestowal of his favors, both in London and other English towns. So much the greater is the good fortune of us to whom the privilege of hearing him will soon be accorded.

Mr. Dickens is an actor of consummate power. Some few years since he, in conjunction with Douglas Jerrold, Mark Lemon and several others—chiefly members of the staff of *Punch*—acted for charitable objects in a piece called the "Frozen Deep," and never were the standard failings of professional actors even more strikingly brought out than they were by the contrast presented when the same piece was recently revived at a London theatre with a company of more than average excellence. But it is with Mr. Dickens as a reader of his own works that we have to do at present; and it is in this capacity, without the accessories of the stage, that his historic powers comes out most strikingly. It is perfectly astonishing to find how one gains new and clearer insight into the depths of even one's favorite characters when vocal life is given them by the author of their literary existence. Scenes even that read in print as the wildest caricature resolve themselves under his vivifying power into what would seem quite ordinary passages of every day life, were they not so strangely—almost magically—humorous. Somebody has said that, "after all, there is a great deal of human nature in man." He meant, we take it, that the real, genuinely characteristic instincts of men are so generally overpowered by the force of external circumstances or the opinions of others, that manifestations of them are comparatively rare. Now, what makes many of Dickens' characters seem like, at first sight, broad caricature, is their very superabundance of this genuine human nature; and one can never realize this so vividly as when he himself personates them. He steers with marvelous skill between the two opposite dangers that beset a reader of dialogue—that of failing sufficiently to give individuality of voice and manner to each speaker, and that of doing so to an extent which degenerates into mere mimicry. Mr. Dickens does neither. Whether he is speaking as Sam Weller, honest John Browdie, poor Smike, or the much-injured Fanny Squeers, he always goes just far enough to *suggest*, more than actually imitate, the voice and manner of the ideal character, and never so far as to bring too strongly before the mind the fact that it is merely an elderly gentleman, in evening dress, with a bifurcated beard, who is personating different people. One of his most favorite readings is a condensation of the Dotheboys Hall episode in *Nicholas Nickleby*. When read before a London audience there was generally one remarkable effect to be noticed. With such subtle dramatic power does Mr. Dickens illustrate the story, that his hearers would become too deeply interested, even at the most taking "points," for any of the noisy applause that generally rewards clever claptrap or sensational situations. They used to be completely absorbed—silent as the dead. But when Mr. Dickens, at once modulating his tone to that of the barest recital of facts, told how Nicholas, in his indignation, had rushed at Squeers, and thrashed him, as he so well deserved, then there would be a perfect burst of applause. So strangely real does the brutality of the monster become to the listeners, that the story of his punishment comes as a heartfelt relief.

We feel sure that Mr. Dickens' visit will afford genuine delight to thousands of his admirers in this country, and will give them a fresh and more vivid appreciation of many phases of his peculiar genius. That he will make plenty of money, there is not a doubt. Even Eden—now probably drained, built, pulled down, and built up again—may furnish a delighted audience.

A Feature of Metropolitan Greatness—New-York the Goal of Genius.

The cosmopolitan character of the population of New-York could have no more vivid illustration than the fact that the most popular theatrical entertainments of the times, to which our citizens nightly flock in multitudes, are conducted in the Italian, French and German languages. Ristori, Tostee, and Janauschek are not with us the comets of a moment, which suddenly make their bewildering appearance and then pass out of sight. But night after night, and week after week, they come before well-filled or crowded houses, and find that their value is appreciated better even than where their language is native to the entire audience. Nor does their chief support come from the foreign-born residents of our city. The American element constitutes a very large proportion of every audience, and the ordinary *habitués* of our theatres can be seen enjoying the representations no less than they do those by actors whose tongue is as their own.

Some may think that the impersonations of distinguished actors and actresses would command the same popularity in any of the great cities of the world, independent of the language of the auditors or the performers. But, leaving out exceptional and extraordinary cases, this is by no means true. Such variety of dramatic phenomena as we now have in New-York could be seen nowhere in Europe. Even Paris, which claims to be, and in many respects is, the most cosmopolitan city of the world, could not show any such thing as three of its popular theatres filled for weeks to witness performers whose language was English, German and Russian. Mr. Sothern, whose genius is admitted by all critics, recently went to the French capital; but he had to leave it, because of his foreign tongue, after a few trials, and after a failure which involved the loss of a small fortune.

New-York has a breadth of spirit in its appreciation of genius which signalizes it above all the capitals of Europe. We have no prejudices of locality, and though our citizens are patriotic beyond measure or conception, we have few *prejudices* of country. Everything, everybody, is tried here by merit alone. We welcome genius, and what is more, we munificently reward it, whatever be its origin or the form of its expression. All we ask is that it be real; and whether it come in the language of Goethe, or Dante or Voltaire, we applaud it with no less enthusiasm than if it came in the language of Shakespeare. It is because this fact is now getting to be known throughout the world that the great actors of all the nations of Europe are making their way hither without a fear of the result. And the way in which we receive and reward them all must be felt in time so strongly, that this will become at once the goal and the home of genius.

The Comforts of Railroad Traveling.

The traveling public receive with satisfaction the determination of the Railroad Companies of this State to put their conductors and brakesmen in uniform. No person who has journeyed much on the great lines of travel in this country can have failed to witness the annoyances and inconveniences which have been suffered by others—if, indeed, themselves have not also been victims in their earlier experience of the rail—in the simple fact that, at the right moment, a question could not be put to some employe of the road who had the knowledge which was desired, and possessed the inclination to furnish it.

Perhaps it is not really the fact, but, at any rate it often appears to be, that subordinate railroad employes study to preserve an *incognito*, hiding under a bushel the light which should be given to the inquiring wayfarer. A uniform, neat *and not gorgeous*, would be just the thing to dissipate this false modesty and retiring disposition on the part of the servants of the road; while, at the same time, it would serve as a beacon to the traveler in search of the information which would carry him most expeditiously to his destination. We hope that the adoption of uniforms will be prevalent on the roads not only of New-York, but of every State of the Union, and the stockholders no less than the public will be the gainers.

While alluding to this subject of improvement in the details of railroad management, we will suggest another idea which might be carried out on nearly all our roads to the immense benefit of their patrons. We allude to the system of providing refreshment for travelers which is in vogue on the railways of continental Europe, adding vastly to the comfort of passengers.

Instead of being compelled to rush pell-mell from the cars into a wayside restaurant, and scramble for badly cooked food, which must be "bolted" after it is obtained, during the "ten minutes allowed for refreshments," an entirely different, decent and more humane plan is carried out, at least on all the great lines of travel. The wayfarer, for instance, intending to travel all day, would like a comfortable dinner at a restaurant near the railroad station if the train is to be delayed a sufficient length of time for him to procure it. All he has to do, therefore, is to write a telegram, specifying what he desires for his meal, which is dispatched to the restaurant proprietor by one of the uniformed railroad employes, and on reaching the designated place the hungry man, or party of friends, as the case may be, enter the refectory, finding their seats reserved, a waiter to serve them, and their dinner, as they had ordered it, ready on the table.

Another and more simple plan of feeding the hungry, and one which is more generally availed of, is for the restaurant keepers along the line of road to furnish travelers with a nicely-assorted lunch, packed conveniently in a small basket, delicious in quality, and appetizing in the manner it is arranged for eating. This basket of luncheon is taken in the cars, and consumed at leisure, the empty hamper, with its appointments, being collected by the railroad employes, and returned to its owner for use again in the same manner.

The contrast between this delicate and refined mode of refreshing the inner man, and that which obtains with us, is apparent. Adopt the European plan here and a fortune will be quickly earned by the persons who carry it out in all its details. Our people are not slow to recognize what will add to their comfort, and are always ready to pay liberally for proper service.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The Pan-Anglican Synod, which assembled so pompously at Lambeth Palace to do nothing, is unmercifully ridiculed in the English papers for having the bread for its communion service made of Bethlehem corn and the wine of Jerusalem grapes, as if there were something peculiarly sacred in the soil or atmosphere of those places. Sensible people feel that it was a piece of folly of which the Bishops should be heartily ashamed.

The energy of the British War Office in carrying out the principle of "How not to do it," is well illustrated by the dispatch of four English officers to Constantinople to purchase mules for the Abyssinian expedition. The correspondent of an English paper says: "A more stupid blunder it is scarcely possible to imagine. There are no mules in Constantinople. Attached to the military train there are a number of old Italian and Spanish mules—none less than fourteen years old—left behind by our army after the Crimean war; and it is not likely that such a monstrous scandal could be perpetrated as our buying from the Turkish Government cast-off animals, even if they had them to spare. In the meantime, the officers sent out are at a standstill; utterly at a loss what to do, they have, of course, sent home for instructions."

Miss Braddon invites the editor of the *Pall-Mall Gazette* to offer a reward for the discovery of the author of the "forged letter" which recently appeared in that journal. The letter, as our readers may remember, made Miss Braddon express an honorable regret that the stolen novel *Circe* should have been imposed upon her and the readers of her magazine as an original work. The *Gazette* hopes that should she detect the author of the letter, she may be induced to offer another reward for the discovery of Mr. Babbington White, the reputed author of *Circe*, but who is suspected, on very plausible grounds, of being no other than the versatile Miss Braddon herself.

The London *Examiner*, of Sept. 28, contains a very sensible article on the "Irrepressible Fenian Question," which it compares to the Negro question in this country. "Everywhere, and everywhen, and everyhow," it keeps cropping up in the most tormenting manner, to the disgust and perplexity of soldiers and statesmen, none of whom know how to manage it. The *Examiner* suggests that, as repressive measures have thus far failed to check the movement, the experiment of justice should be tried in governing Ireland. Fenianism may be abominable, abortive and even absurd, so long as England is at peace with other nations; but let her engage in war with America or any of her continental neighbors, and it would become a very grave source of danger. So long as the people of England permit laws to be enforced in Ireland, the like of which they would not themselves endure for an hour, they cannot expect to be freed from the peril which is the inevitable result of such injustice.

A correspondent of the *Pall-Mall Gazette* claims that Dante preceded both Shakespeare and Newton in his knowledge of the principle, if not the law, of gravitation; and in proof of his assertion, he cites the following lines from the Thirty-fourth canto of the *Inferno*:

> "Thou dost imagine we are still
> On the other side the central point, where I
> Clasped the earth-piercing worm, fell cause of ill.
> So far as I continued to descend,
> That side we kept; but when I turned, then we
> *Had passed the point to which all bodies tend.*"

It is certainly curious, as the correspondent remarks, that two poets should have so clearly anticipated Newton's discovery, probably without deeming the statement to be other than a philosophic or poetic speculation.

The London *Daily Telegraph* has a special correspondent at Ems who must be first cousin to Sheridan's Mrs. Malaprop. Referring to the approaching close of the season he thus wrote: "In a fortnight the Kursaal will be shut up, as well as most of the hotels, and Ems will be as silent as the catacombs. I shall not linger here to write its *epithalamium*." If Ems is about to be married, it would be interesting to know with which of the other watering places she or he (we are a little puzzled about the gender) is to contract a matrimonial alliance, and why the vivacious correspondent of the *Telegraph* should not wish to assist at so novel a ceremony.

A clergyman of the Church of England was recently arraigned before a Court of justice for pouring turpentine over a dog that was caught trespassing on his grounds. The magistrates not only acquitted him of the charge of cruelty, but volunteered the statement that he left the Court-room "without a stain on his reputation as a Christian minister, a gentleman and a humane man!" It would be interesting to know what, in the opinion of these worthy magistrates, constitutes cruelty to animals, and whether it would have aggravated the reverend Mr. Harley's offence if, after lubricating the wretched dog with turpentine, he had set fire to it?

A Museum for New-York.

About a month ago the Times contained an article upon "Archæology in New-York," in which the fact was mentioned, and deeply regretted, that of late several collections of antiquities, exhibited in this City, were sold to other places, and thus forever lost to our community. The splendid collection of Dr. Davis, containing hundreds of valuable relics obtained from the ancient mounds of the Mississippi Valley, and described in the first volume of *Smithsonian Contributions*, makes now part of the new Blackmore Museum in Salisbury, England. Only a few months ago a beautiful collection of flint and bronze articles from Northern Europe, belonging to Mr. Charles C. Claus, was sold to the Peabody Museum at Cambridge, Mass. Though that collection remains in America, it will be of no immediate advantage to the scientific community of our City. It constituted the most complete selection of European antiquities ever brought to the United States, and was offered at a low price; but no purchaser could be found. All this, probably, would not happen if we had a museum in this City—a real museum, established on purely scientific principles—an institution containing well-arranged collections illustrating the various branches of natural history, ethnology, archæology, and other predominating sciences of our time. Excepting the Egyptian collection in the building of the Historical Society, there is nothing of the kind in this great metropolis, the most important and wealthiest City on the Western hemisphere! It may not be out of place now to mention that a Swiss gentleman of this City, Dr. Hirzel, has lately obtained a remarkable collection of lacustrian relics from his native country, which, we believe, can be seen at No. 11 Market-street. The specimens, which amount to several hundred, are mostly from the celebrated lake-village of Robenhausen, in the Canton of Zurich, and illustrate admirably the mode of life of those remarkable ante-historic lake people. The collection contains many implements of horn and bone, of flint and polished stone; axes set in horn, grain-crushers, grinding-stones, pottery, and a great variety of twisted and woven articles. There are also the various kinds of cereals on which the men of the lakes subsisted, and even pieces of their wheat-bread, in which the grains may be plainly distinguished. Most of the relics of vegetable origin are in a state of carbonization, and, therefore, beautifully preserved. We believe that the collection could be retained in this City, though it is probable that these marvelous remains of antiquity will soon be out of our reach. We again ask, "Who will take the initiative in doing for New-York what Mr. Peabody has done for Cambridge?"

Waste of Natural Wealth.

Probably the greatest advantage which America has over the other civilized countries of the world, next to its abounding supply of every kind of raw material, is its almost unlimited provision of water for mechanical and commercial purposes. It is water power that has enabled our manufacturers to build up their vast industries. It is our great rivers that bring the remote productive regions within practicable reach of the seaboard.

And yet, just as we are destroying millions of acres of invaluable forest land in reckless prodigality, we are also wasting the usefulness of our rivers. The Governmental engineers, who have been surveying the Penobscot, together with other rivers and the harbors of Maine, report that the *débris* of sawdust and waste slabs from the saw-mills have filled the river bed so as to kill off all the fish, and seriously to impair the power of that river. But with a water power large enough to employ five millions of people, of course Maine will pay no attention to this, but thoughtlessly continue to kill off her fish and choke up her natural mill-races.

Again, in the Mississippi River, that great interior canal, in front of Plaquemine, measurements made at different points along the channel uniformly 300 feet from the shore, showed the depth of water to vary from 15 to 100 feet. And so it is all down the course of that splendid water road; and the States are too poor, and the Government is too indifferent to give to the most important national highway we have, attention enough to form and execute a plan of properly preparing and securing the shifting bed of the channel, or strengthening its unreliable banks against the periodical destructive floods of its current. We almost envy European nations their one-man power, sometimes.

Yellow Fever.

We learn from private advices that Major Lathrop, of the army, stationed at Texas, died on the 7th of yellow fever. He is the *sixth* officer of Gen. Heintzelman's command who has fallen a victim to this fearful scourge, which is sweeping the whole South with fatal severity. In Galveston alone there have been 12,000 cases. and the population of the city is only about 22,000.

Obituary.

Mrs. Jane Hunt, widow of Rev. Christopher Hunt, formerly Pastor of the Franklin-street Reformed Dutch Church, and sister of the late Rev. Dr. John Scudder, Missionary in India, died in this City on Friday, Oct. 11. For more than a quarter of a century Mrs. Hunt has been regarded as one of the most thorough teachers in this City. She was an eminently benevolent and pious lady. Her death will be mourned by a large circle of friends. Her funeral will take place to-day (Monday) at the Thirty-fourth-street R. D. Church, near Eighth-avenue, (Rev. Dr. Stryker's,) at 1 o'clock P. M.

Nominations to the State Legislature.

Waverley, Saturday, Oct. 12.

Oliver H. P. Kinney, editor of the Waverley *Advocate*, has been nominated by the Republicans for the Assembly, from this (Tioga) county.

Middletown, N. Y., Saturday, Oct. 12.

Hon. H. R. Low was nominated to-day, by acclamation, for Senator for his fourth term.

Ithaca, N. Y., Saturday, Oct. 12.

Hon. John H. Selkreg was nominated for member of Assembly for Tompkins County, by the Republican Convention to-day.

Congressional Investigation in Kentucky.

Louisville, Saturday, Oct. 12.

The Congressional Sub-Committee on Elections, whereof Mr. Schofield, of Pennsylvania, is Chairman, to inquire into the loyalty of the Congressmen elect from Kentucky, arrived in Lexington yesterday, and commenced taking testimony this morning.

Conviction of a Murderer in North Carolina.

Wilmington, N. C., Saturday, Oct. 12.

Wm. W. Barker, whose trial has been progressing in the Criminal Court, was to-day convicted of murder in the first degree. He killed Wm. Childrees in 1863. The evidence was circumstantial, but strong.

TENNESSEE POLITICS.

New Complications in the Radical Party in the State—The Blacks an Innocent Cause of Trouble—The Difficulties of Negro Suffrage in the South.

Knoxville, Tenn., Thursday, Oct. 3, 1867.

The danger now threatening the dominant party in Tennessee is disintegration. It has been cursed by carrying with it a set of men who were rebels when the rebellion was flagrant and had promise of success, but who deserted when its fortunes waned and then in turn became intensely loyal. Their loyalty was of the demonstrative kind. They had great difficulty in persuading themselves that Northern men who had fought through the war in the Union army were as loyal as they were. They were big with importance in the last canvass. Some of them in subordinate positions in the State Government—clerical positions—were hardly satisfied with the boundaries of the State they "owned." They carried Tennessee in their breeches pocket. They dictated party measures and measured out party rewards. They have at last found occasion to expose their true ambition. One Fletcher was a candidate for the position of United States Senator. His chances of success, never good, are now growing less. In his anger at the probability of defeat, he made a remarkable speech at Nashville during the late municipal canvass, in which he assailed Gov. Brownlow, and especially Northern men who had come to Tennessee. He called the latter "bummers," "carpet-bag" patriots, and the like. Such epithets, coming from Fletcher, are only regarded as additional proof of his former rebel proclivities. He merely echoes rebel voices when he spouts in such a way, and he only affords amusement to his enemies. He represents the whole class of men whose cry he, parrot-like, repeats. He is incapable of entertaining an idea generous or magnanimous in its nature. After he turned loyalist he persecuted the rebels with more malice and venom than any of his party, and he now, with like meanness, turns upon those who befriended him when he was a refugee on the banks of the Ohio, just as thousands of his class have done. Southern men who partook of Northern charities during the war are now the loudest in their cry against Northern men who have come South to live. But Fletcher represents a clique. There are other reasons for his bolt from his party. He and other leaders of his party favored the enfranchisement of the blacks because they thought they could use them. There were many men in the party, doubtless, who favored it because they believed it to be right; but the party as a whole favored it as a means of protection. They felt insecure in their power, and rallied the blacks to their support. It was well for the blacks that they had such a strong motive, for it overcame all the bitter race prejudices, and furnished a most remarkable instance of party discipline. Men who eighteen months before had declared they would die before they would vote with a "nigger" were most earnest in their support of enfranchisement when they were satisfied it was a matter of safety. These men supported negro suffrage vigorously because they thought they could make use of him. Recent developments rather surprise these gentlemen. The results of the municipal elections show clearly that these blacks are smarter than their would-be masters. They havn't confidence in men who were rebels once, and then suddenly conceived loyalty and then persecuted their former friends. These gentlemen are now persuaded that they caught a whale. These "carpet-bag" patriots are carrying off with them the "black" patriots, and leaving such ex-rebel, native loyalists in the ranks. The latter class did not count on that. They had Utopian dreams of an endless reign in office. The patronage of the State Government was only to be bestowed on men to the "manor born." "Bummers" were to work with the "niggers" in the ranks, and men like Fletcher were to reign. Gov. Brownlow, because he dared to give favors to these "carpet-bag" patriots, is assailed and his "loyalty" questioned. Fletcher undertakes to read him out of the party, and Gov. Brownlow has been obliged to explain and defend. These party quarrels indicate an unnatural condition of the party organization. It is a dangerous part, too, that is affected. The rank and file are satisfied. They are willing to vote and bestow favors, but those who accept the favors are dissatisfied and about to exterminate each other. The "Bummers" will look on and laugh.

The negro Convention which met here a few days ago petitioned the Legislature to give them the right to hold office and sit upon juries. The latter right is regulated by statute law and is within the control of the Legislature. But the right to hold office is a right the Legislature cannot confer. The negroes have that right now so far as any law can give it. The Constitution prescribes the qualifications for office. The word white does not occur in prescribing such qualifications. The qualifications for Governor are: "He shall be at least 30 years of age; shall be a citizen of the United States, and shall have been a citizen of this State seven years next before his election."

The negro is now a citizen of Tennessee, and seven years from the date of his enfrachisement he shall be eligible for the office of Governor. A Legislature can neither add to nor take away from the qualifications prescribed by the Constitution. The qualifications prescribed for members of the Legislature are that "they shall have been citizens of the State three years and of their county one year previous to their election." When three years shall have passed the blacks will be eligible for that office, unless, in the meantime, the Constitution is amended in the manner prescribed.

The desire for office on the part of the blacks is manifest in some counties. There is no county in Tennessee where they could be elected. The real danger I apprehend to the Radical Party in the South will arise when the blacks once become intelligent enough to know their power and their rights. When they shall have leaders of their own race able and competent to lead them—then will the real trouble take place. When their right of suffrage is given them as a means of subjecting a class of whites, the motive and object will readily be conceived and the results speedily follow. The radical whites will be the nucleus about which the blacks will gather, but that they will be content to be subject to the ruling of that minority is very doubtful. They will show a disposition not yet developed if they do. These difficulties are imaginary in the Northern and Border States, but they are well worthy of consideration in connection with the Gulf States.

The elections in the Northern States are awaited with intense interest. The Southern people have strong hopes that the reaction foreshadowed in the September elections will be developed in Ohio and Pennsylvania, and their difficulties removed by decided Democratic victories. The President's old friends in Tennessee confidently anticipate resistance on his part to any efforts at impeachment. I do not believe that any movement begun in the North looking toward sustaining the President and resisting Congress would be encouraged in the South. These people know what war means, and do not invite its horrors again.

We have experienced an unusual drouth in the uplands of East Tennessee. No rain of any extent for two months. The crops are not materially affected, excepting perhaps late vegetables and corn.

Some parties connected with Gen. Thomas and others from the North are in the city prospecting for marble. We have immense quarries of the best variegated marble within two miles of the city, on the several railroads.

The new coal veins opening out on Coal Creek, thirty-four miles north of this city, are proving to be of the best quality of coal and in great quantity.

Gov. Brownlow's health is not good. He is confined to the house almost all the time. He leaves for Nashville the last of the week. Brownlow & Haws are putting up a large brick building for the *Whig* office, and the paper is to be published tri-weekly, and perhaps daily.

Omega.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The College of California—Progress of Education on the Pacific Coast.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Aug. 30, 1867.

The more any one traverses this State, the more he will be compelled to say that far more important than the workers in the mines, on the farms, in the vineyards or the orange groves, are the moral workers—the men laying the moral foundations of society. Even in a material point of view this is true. California can spare any class of men other than those who are patiently and laboriously seeking to build up the education, the charities and the religious interests of the State. The great obstacle to the progress of the Pacific Coast, which—if the marvelous natural resources of these States be estimated—has made their development far slower, relatively, than that of our Northwestern States, has always been the want of permanency in the population. People came here to make money, and then returned to the Eastern coast. No one thought of enjoying his wealth here. There was little sense of home among the Americans in California. To this day they talk of the older States as "home," or as "the States," while this region is "California," as if it were outside of their country. Never was there a new community, full of material prosperity, where so many emigrated. The wealth poured forth from these golden sands flowed away to enrich other soils. Had California continued to increase as did our Central West, or the Northwest, she would now have had millions of inhabitants. And the reason of the exodus of her population and the want of immigration, till now every branch of labor feels the evil, was simply the absence or insufficiency of the great moral agencies of society. There were few schools, few churches, no colleges here. Art and literature and science could hardly live. Few cared for the things unseen and eternal. This was not the place for families, or to bring up children, or to possess a refined home. Women especially disliked it. The tide was all toward sudden and material wealth. Men who had made money could not enjoy it here, and men who sought to make it preferred a community where the highest enjoyments and the noblest aspirations need not be entirely sacrificed to the pursuit of gain. So it naturally resulted that men who left did not return, and new men, and especially families, did not enter the State at all in the proportion which might have been expected, considering the marvelous attractions offered. And thus, under the retribution of a great moral law, was the prodigious development of the Golden State, which was everywhere reasonably predicted, fatally and sadly arrested. But during all these years of materialism there were here, as everywhere under Christianity, patient and laborious moral workers plying their hard task, "seeking not the things of their own," but those which belong to other generations and a distant future; toiling for principles amid the undisguised contempt of a community who cared only for gold; laying patiently the foundations of education and morality and religion in a population which lived in a fever of gambling, speculation and money-getting. No one who was not here in the early years of California history can truly appreciate the heroic labors and patient toils of these "enthusiasts for humanity," who were despised and neglected then, but whose labors, now just bearing fruit in various quarters, are seen to be worth more even to the material interests of California than all her gold mines.

THE CALIFORNIA COLLEGE.

Many of your readers will remember that years ago, when Rev. Dr. BUSHNELL was here, he, in company with Rev. Dr. WILLEY, Prof. DURANT and others, labored for the establishment of a "College of California." Their efforts finally culminated in the foundation of a College, under the Presidency of Mr. WILLEY, long known as a most unselfish and intelligent worker for humanity and religion on this coast, and with a small corps of well-trained and thoughtful Professors.

The College is as yet an institution mostly in embryo, but as a nucleus of the future intellectual life on the Pacific Coast it is deeply interesting. It is fortunately planted in Oakland, a sort of Brooklyn to San Francisco, but enjoying a much pleasanter climate, and which has become a kind of intellectual centre in California. Here are the best private female schools in the State. Here is the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum, under a Superintendent well known in New-York, Mr. WILKINSON; and here the College has a Preparatory Academy, built up by the energy of Rev. Mr. BRAYTON, containing over two hundred pupils from all parts of the Pacific Coast. Innumerable villas and pretty houses are built here, so that for society, and many of the advantages of education, this is one of the best points in California for a residence. The Trustees of the College hold themselves peculiarly happy in having early secured the assistance and labors of Mr. F. L. OLMSTEAD, the well-known landscape gardener, in laying out their grounds. If his plan be carried out, the College grounds in Oakland will be one of the prettiest bits of artificial and natural landscape in California. The great misfortune, however, seems to be that even yet the wealth of San Francisco has not reached that stage of civilization in which such intangible and distant benefits as a college for learning are liberally endowed, and the consequence is, the College is constantly forced to sell portions of its splendid estate to keep itself above water, thus consuming its material capital. The Trustees have the design in their plans for future education not to fall into the great error of the Eastern and European institutions of learning—the neglect of natural science—but to make that one of the leading branches taught. They feel the immense importance, even for a professional or business man, to understand the alphabet of science; the pleasure it gives to his observation of nature, and the use it is to him in practical life. And nowhere is a knowledge of natural science so much a necessity as on this coast, where the mineral interests are so vast, and where nature itself requires such new study and classification. If the future College of California can indeed be the centre of all studies and collections, bearing on the natural history of the Pacific Coast, it will be an invaluable institution; but all that is as yet only in design. Attempts are now being made to place the future State Agricultural College in Oakland, and then unite the two, making them a University—with what success is not yet determined. I was pleased to see that men of all sects and no sect were upon the Board of Trustees, so as to make it a truly unsectarian College. In that view the scheme of uniting with it a sectarian Theological Seminary (Congregational) seems unwise, and would be sure ultimately to offend a community so cosmopolitan as the Californian.

On the approaching voyage of the *Great Republic* to Japan, Mr. McCLEAN designs taking over a proposition to the Tycoon from the Board of this College to educate nine or ten young Japanese scholars in the English language and history, so as to promote a commercial and popular union between the two countries. The students will be conveyed both ways free of charge by the Pacific Mail Company, and will be especially and gratuitously instructed in the College, and separate quarters will be furnished them, if desired. This idea originated with Mr. McCLEAN, and bears the marks of his far-reaching and organizing brain.

The results of an educated body of men, growing up in Japan and acquainted thoroughly with the American language and affairs, could hardly be measured by the commercial interests of the country or the progress of civilization and Christianity.

C. L. B.

THE OCTOBER ELECTIONS.

The Official Returns from Pennsylvania—A Small Democratic Majority.

The following returns, most of which are official, and the remainder carefully estimated, are the latest which have been received, and show a Democratic majority of 2,051.

Counties.	Williams.	Sharswood.
Adams	2437	2829
Allegheny	16413	9988
Armstrong	331	....
Beaver	538	....
Bedford	2305	2644
Berks	6117	11912
Blair	528	....
Bradford	3212	....
Bucks	6224	6910
Butler	2939	2662
Cambria	....	952
Cameron	58	....
Carbon	....	435
Centre	....	683
Chester	7751	5853
Clarion	....	1193
Clearfield	....	1400
Clinton	....	626
Columbia	....	1757
Crawford	1383	....
Cumberland	3451	4231
Dauphin	4247	3847
Delaware	3207	2148
Elk	....	540
Erie	5492	3416
Fayette	....	678
Forest	....	25
Franklin	3773	3962
Fulton	....	318
Greene	....	1413
Huntingdon	3009	2250
Indiana	1741	....
Jefferson	....	45
Juniata	....	297
Lancaster	6324	....
Lawrence	1547	....
Lebanon	3625	2501
Lehigh	....	1627
Luzerne	....	2305
Lycoming	....	753
McKean	152	....
Mercer	3935	3414
Mifflin	....	204
Monroe	....	1816
Montgomery	6586	7683
Montour	1006	1383
Northampton	....	2952
Northumberland	....	446
Perry	2427	229[illegible]
Philadelphia	49587	52072
Pike	....	666
Potter	600	....
Schuylkill	....	1125
Snyder	431	....
Somerset	1215	....
Sullivan	....	350
Susquehanna	1276	....
Tioga	2665	....
Union	1075	1200
Venango	430	....
Warren	2131	1459
Washington	105	....
Wayne	....	266
Westmoreland	....	1433
Wyoming	....	125
York	....	2823
Totals	159,868	161,919
		159,868
Majority for Sharswood		2,051

The total vote of last year was 597,370; of these, 307,274 were cast for the Republicans, and 290,096 for the Democrats.

Republicans Driven from the Polls in Luzerne County.

The following is a special dispatch to the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*:

WILKESBARRE, Saturday, Oct. 12.

Numerous reports of gross Democratic frauds in various parts of this county are being received. In the Sixth Ward of Scranton, owing to a riot, the polls were not opened until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and then Republicans were not allowed to vote. In the North District of Wikesbarre Township, no Republican was allowed to vote, while Democrats are known to have voted over and over again. The same thing was done in other parts of Luzerne County.

The Defeat of the Amendment in Ohio.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

The defeat of equal suffrage in Ohio is a disgrace and humiliation to the Republican Party, not only of that State, but the whole country. The petty victory in electing the State ticket is small compensation. There are no excuses or palliations to be offered. The Republicans of Ohio have declared that they do not believe in equal suffrage as a right. They are *willing to aid in forcing it upon the South*, in order to secure loyal reconstruction and Republican ascendency in that section, *but they deny it to their own colored citizens, because they feel strong enough without their votes*. This is the whole case, and there are no means of warding off the derision and contempt it provokes. It cannot be denied that the colored people of Ohio are immeasurably superior to the freedmen of the South in education, morality, and whatever goes to constitute a preparation for the exercise of the rights of citizenship. They have a claim upon the suffrage which cannot be disputed; and yet there were found in Ohio Republicans, equal in number to twice the Republican majority for State officers, ready to unite with the sham democracy in denying to their colored fellow-citizens the right which the fundamental principle of both democracy and republicanism gives to them. How can we appeal to Southern white men to acquiesce in negro suffrage and voluntarily reconstruct their State Governments on that basis, when a leading republican State thus repudiates the idea and casts reproach upon the only distinctive principle of its party? It will be claimed that the Republicans of Ohio have condemned the President and indorsed the Congressional scheme of reconstruction by the majority given to their State ticket. But their *rejection of equal suffrage for their own State is the strongest possible condemnation of the principle upon which we are attempting to reorganize the South*, and it will be so understood, and will do more to obstruct the process and consolidate the opinion and action of white Southerners against it than all the efforts of the President and the Democratic Party could possibly accomplish. Nor will the bad influence of this utterly wrong and perverse decision be felt in the South alone. It essentially damages the prestige of the party everywhere. It gives the opposition a chance to say that Republican professions of faith in equal suffrage are a sham, and that we force the measure on the South solely as a means of party ascendency; we enfranchise the blacks and disfranchise the whites that we may rule by the former the States which would otherwise be against us.

Well, it the task yet lies upon us of converting the Republican States to Republican principles, so be it. It must be done. *The party has no basis upon which it can stand, no idea which is worth contending for, unless it is true to the doctrine of equal rights*, both political and civil. The Ohio Republicans ought to repent of their decision because it is disgraceful treachery to principle. They may see the time when they will repent it for merely selfish reasons. Ohio has some 40,000 colored citizens, who would furnish between six and seven thousand voters. At the present rate of decrease it will not be long before the Republicans of Ohio will be in a condition to be saved from utter defeat by the colored citizens whose votes they now reject. And it would be a just retribution for their infidelity to principle. We shall be very likely now to hear from Ohio the same demand that comes from Maryland, where the Republicans placed themselves in a hopeless minority by a similar act of folly—that Congress shall interpose and establish equal suffrage in all the States by general law. But this will be of no avail. *The action of Ohio has made the passage of such a law impossible on party grounds, if it were not of doubtful constitutionality*. The Republicans in Congress will not venture so hazardous an experiment as the passage of a law which has been repudiated by the leading Republican State of the West, the home of Judge CHASE, and the mere intimation of which threw Connecticut into the hands of the Democrats. The truth is, and we may as well accept and act upon it, that the first thing to be done is to convert the controling minority of the Republican Party in nearly all the States to true Republicanism. If this cannot be accomplished, next year's loss of votes will be larger than this, and the Party will go to decay from sheer lack of honesty and courage to be true to its own ideas.

Causes of the Defeat and the Lessons which it Teaches.

From the Pittsburgh Chronicle.

What, then, is the moral of elections, that, to say the very least, have taken Republicans quite by surprise? We are strongly inclined to think that underlying not only local questions, but even the negro question, which it is now evident was odious in Ohio, was *a deeply-seated feeling of discontent at the procrastination of that reunion of the States to effect which the people shed their blood and lavished their substance*. That discontent was not satisfied or appeased by throwing the entire blame on the obstinacy of the South. The South had repealed its ordinances of secession, ratified the Constitutional Amendment abolishing Slavery, and passed through its Legislatures civil statutes placing blacks and whites on a perfect footing of equality in relation to the great concerns of life, liberty and property. Only one cardinal thing was left to be done, and that was to give universal suffrage to the blacks. But it was constantly charged that no guarantee would be given that if the South even complied with this condition, admission would follow. Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS has always refused to give any such assurance. This line of conduct caused the opponents of the Republican party to declare that the *leaders and managers of the party were resolved, upon any pretext, to keep the South out until after the Presidential election*, that the words "loyalty" and "Union" were hypocritical devices, and the whole legislation of the country was really shaped to one end, namely, the perpetuation of the Republican Party in power.

Now, while no idea was more foreign to the mass of Republican voters, and the minds of a large number of able and influential Republican statesmen, the violent language and conduct of men who would insist upon their sovereign right to govern and guide the party, certainly inspired a feeling of distrust, anxiety and discontent among our people. It affected business, injuriously retarded the settlement of the Southern States, and gave rise to gloomy forbodings as to the future peace and prosperity of the country. It is fashionable at this moment to say, and we beg pardon for using the vulgar phrase, that the "nigger business" decided the elections. That does not tell the whole story. We firmly believe that at the bottom of this political reaction lies the feeling that *if the Republican Party will permit certain individuals to prevent it completing its mission by an early restoration of the Union, it is time to intrust that work to some other political organization*. If we are right in this conviction, the Republican Party has it in its power to retrieve all losses and establish itself as firmly as ever in the public confidence.

Let it take the lesson to heart, that the paramount consideration with the people is the general prosperity of the country and not the ascendancy of any party, and that to hold its sway it *must promptly adjust our civil disorders*, and give us a Union in fact as well as in name. If it be essential to this end to give the South some pledge that admission will follow upon the acceptance of certain conditions, without reference to the party politics of the States applying for admission, let that pledge be given.

The Union was not made for the Republican Party, but the party was made for the Union. If there be insidious and bold, bad men in the party, who teach the policy of obstructing, by divers pretexts, the settlement of our internal difficulties, until the Presidential election of '68 is over, such men are unsafe counselors, and the elections just held, even supposing Ohio and Pennsylvania to have gone Republican, may be pondered in connection with their dangerous teachings. In a purely selfish point of view, the most imprudent thing the great Republican organization could be guilty of would be to furnish any ground for the suspicion that it would sacrifice patriotism, honesty and truth, to get a temporary possession of the spoils of office. It cannot afford, either, to have pure men driven from its ranks, because they will not become the mere slaves of any caucus or self-constituted clique of party managers. *The gentlemen who a few weeks ago were trying to blast Gen. GRANT's reputation with his countrymen may now be admonished that if such men are driven out they may carry a large retinue of followers with them*. Republicans can wrest positive good from recent reverses. They can emancipate themselves from dangerous leaders and false prophets, and proceed with a newer and better impulse to carry out the work they partially wrought on hundreds of battle-fields. *That work is the restoration of the American Union, with such guarantees (and only such) as are essential.* To do this they must heed no more the passionate declamations of furious partisans, but shape their programme in accord with the sober spirit that now prevails in the land. Animated by such a spirit, the party will regain its ascendancy in the States which have swung off, and keep its ascendancy in the nation at large.

Essentials of Future Success—Gen. Grant for President.

From the Toledo (Ohio) Commercial.

Now the lesson to be drawn from this is that if the supremacy of the Republican Party is to be perpetuated, it must be by combining and cementing its members into a more compact and better disciplined organization. *Its principles and policy must be definitely and clearly defined, and faithfully adhered to.* No one man or set of men in its ranks must be permitted to set up their peculiar dogmas or projects for its support, and *by sheer persistence compel the party to accept them* as the only way of obtaining peace.

Another requisite to the efficiency of the party is a standard-bearer, whose tried loyalty, patriotism, ability and prudence are such as to command its respect and confidence and those of the nation. He must be one whose claim to popular support is *something more than a set of political views which he may have made his stock in trade*. No hobby-rider, however skillfully mounted, will answer as the leader of the great Republican host in 1868. He must be one who has something more than a record of yeas and nays or a patent on a platform to commend him to the nation. He must have something for the hearts as well as the intellects of the people—whose name has a ring that will vibrate every chord of the national heart—and whose record is known and read of all men. Such a man is rarely found, but fortunately the Republicans have such an one, who would constitute a pillar of strength around which the surges of partisan detraction would dash in vain. That man, we hardly need to say, is Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT, the glorious leader of the conquering hosts of loyalty through the memorable storm of blood and carnage out of which the nation has just emerged. The Republicans have only to settle upon him as their standard-bearer and go forward with the work of organization and labor, and one year from this time they will have reason to rejoice in their present check as the skirmish of their outposts, by which they were warned of the enemy's approach, and thus enabled to make timely preparation for the great and decisive battle. *We deem it safe to say, that such is the general sentiment of the Republicans in Northwestern Ohio.*

The Ohio Election—Speech by Gen. Hayes.

When the news was received in Cincinnati on Thursday evening that Gen. HAYES and the Republican candidates for the other State offices were elected, a large crowd assembled in front of the *Gazette* office, and were addressed by Gen. HAYES and Messrs. SMITH, EGGLESTON and HASSANVEK. Gen. HAYES in concluding his remarks said:

It has been satisfactorily demonstrated, that although Hamilton County is opposed to colored suffrage by four or five thousand majority, the candidate for Congress, and the only one opposed to colored suffrage in this contest, a most respectable and estimable gentleman, Mr. REEMELIN, received but one hundred votes, while the suffrage candidates received over twenty thousand. Hereafter nobody in this county can ever rise up and find fault with a man because he is in favor of negro suffrage, because both parties have indorsed the men who were negro suffrage candidates. One word as to the issues. The Union party have been in favor of maintaining inviolate the faith of the nation. They will continue to stand on that plank to the end. They believe that the national credit was an important part of the national power in its last struggle, and the good name of the nation is, under all circumstances, to be maintained. Again, it is probable, from the complexion of the Legislature, that a three-fifth vote cannot be obtained to submit again the colored suffrage issue for many years to come, and therefore cannot be in any canvass before the people for a long time. In the meantime we shall have the experience of other States in this matter. But on this you may rely, that the Union Republican Party will be in the future as it has been in the past—the party of progress, the party in favor of human freedom, the party in favor of equal human rights; the party in favor of giving to all the governed an equal voice in the Government; and although it is defeated this year, we remember that in 1862, in the very pinch of the war, we were beaten in Ohio, Pennsylvania and other States, by majorities far larger than any given against us this year. And we remember also that in 1863 our majorities were without a parallel in the political history of this country. What happened then I am sure is to happen now, and the next year, the year of the Presidential election, will see us again united with 5,000 majority in Hamilton County, and 50,000 in the State of Ohio.

The Reorganization of the Cabinet—Secretary Stanton.

Correspondence of the Boston Post.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 10, 1867.

The Press of the country is now teeming with telegrams from Washington, predicting changes in the President's Cabinet, based upon the results of the late elections. That these changes will surely take place there is no doubt, and the change will be thorough and complete—not, however, in consequence of the triumph of the National Democracy, but in accordance with a previous determination of President JOHNSON to reorganize his administration on a strictly Democratic basis. This fact has been more than once hinted at in my telegraphic correspondence, and since the late political revolution, which has astonished alike both parties, has made it plain that the Radical Congress stands condemned before the country, I feel authorized to allude more plainly to the contemplated movements of the President, and to venture the announcement that there will be an entire change of the Cabinet immediately after the New-York election. It is understood that there are several members of the present Cabinet who would be retained if consistent with the new programme, as Mr. JOHNSON has entire confidence in their political soundness and in their friendship for his administration. But the new order of things necessitates an entirely new Cabinet, and one in which every member will feel unembarrassed by the past, and free to meet boldly all the issues which may present themselves in the future.

But the curious reader may ask "what disposition is to be made of Mr. EDWIN M. STANTON, the late Secretary of War?" I answer—"Nothing." Mr. STANTON will be permitted to take care of himself. The President, I understand, does not propose to become his guardian, but having suspended him by virtue of a general power vested in the Executive, he will allow him to remain thus suspended until he deems it proper to nominate to the United States Senate a successor, when the whole question of the "power of removal" will arise for consideration and determination. Should Senator SHERMAN and others contradict their record of last session, and oppose Mr. STANTON's removal, I learn that the President will continue him suspended, not under the provisions of the Civil Office Tenure Bill, but under the unquestioned and unquestionable general power of the Executive to suspend the functions of any of his subordinate officers. It will also be recollected that the President is not required to send to the Senate the nominations of his new Cabinet until the close of the session, even though they be not confirmed. It will thus appear to be in the President's power not only to let Mr. STANTON "slide" but also to install his new Cabinet and retain them during the next session of Congress regardless of Senatorial confirmation. Should the verdict and condemnation just pronounced by the people against Radicalism not check the revolutionary policy of Congress, then it will remain for President JOHNSON to use all legal and constitutional means within his power to protect himself and his executive prerogatives against further legislative usurpation. This, I confidently predict, he is determined to do, and I have no doubt a new Cabinet will be in complete working order at least one week prior to the meeting of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 11, 1867.

A tremendous pressure is being brought to bear upon President JOHNSON to induce him to change his Cabinet at once, and not to wait for the New-York election. A large number of New-York politicians are here, urging an immediate change. A delegation arrived here from Pennsylvania, including Hon. GEORGE F. MILLER, Hon. J. C. MILLER, Hon. J. C. KUNKLE, and a number of other prominent gentlemen. Another delegation came in at the same time from Philadelphia, and the excitement relative to the new Cabinet is in full blast. It is possible the President may yield to the pressure, and some facts which have come to light to-day would seem to indicate it. He has not, however, yet indicated a change of programme. A rumor on the street is that he will not aim to satisfy either the Radical or the Democratic Party, but intends to draw around him a conservative party of his own. This is all fabrication for party purposes. Mr. JOHNSON is not so blind in the teachings of party history. Secretary McCULLOCH has called to Washington his friend BRADLEY, of Indiana, to consult him as to what he should do. He told Mr. BRADLEY to-day that it was now certain he would have to go out, and the question with him was whether he should resign at once or wait to be invited to leave. There was an earnest meeting of a number of the political friends of Chief-Justice CHASE held to-day at the banking-house of JAY COOKE & Co., to which Gen. GRANT was invited, and he was closeted with them for several hours in consultation. What the result was has not transpired, but it is believed an effort is making to quiet the General and prevent his competing with Mr. CHASE for the Radical nomination.

VERMONT.

Gov. Page's First Message to the State Legislature.

The message of Gov. JOHN B. PAGE, of Vermont, was delivered to the State Legislature on the 11th inst. It is quite brief and mainly devoted to local affairs. In speaking of manufactures, the Governor urges that more encouragement be given manufactures than has been the case in the past, and in this connection he says:

"Permit me to repeat the recommendations of former Executives on the subject of attachment of property on mesne process, and particularly to call your attention to that part of our system which gives priority to the first attaching creditor. If we would keep pace with our sister States in the development of our abundant resources we must see that we are not behind them in providing for a just and equitable distribution, among all creditors, of the assets of any debtor, who, by the risks attendant on new enterprises, or from any other cause, finds himself unable to meet his obligations. Capital comes to us less freely, and credit is less readily accorded in other States to our citizens than it would be if the capitalist or the creditor were sure that in case of any inability to pay in full he could rely on sharing alike with other creditors, instead of seeing his property applied to the full payment of another's debt, and himself left with no part of his just due. A reformation of our laws in this respect seems to be demanded. Now, "our sons seek in other States that protection and fostering care over their industry which they fail to find at home;" and to this law on our statute book is largely to be attributed the fact that during the last decade our ratio of increase of population was less than that of any State of the Union."

The Governor says that the present State law regulating the organized militia is wholly inadequate to provide an efficient force that can be relied upon in case of need, and he adds: "The signs of the times indicate that we, as prudent men, should not wholly lay aside our arms, but rather emulate the example of the old Bay State in 1861, and be prepared for any emergency." The conclusion of the message is devoted to national affairs, and is as follows:

"Let us not be deprived of the fruits of our sacrifice of men and money by Executive interference, and by the removal from official position of men of firm and consistent loyalty and patriotism. Let us see that the cause we gave the lives of our sons to establish is henceforth maintained, and that we receive the benefit of our sacrifices in the permanent establishment of this Union on principles of justice and equal rights; and to that end let us 'urge Congress to act bravely and thoroughly in the adoption of whatever measures may be requisite for the establishment of peace and prosperity throughout the whole country.' It is no time now to take a step backward, but 'advance the whole line,' hold the positions we have won, and with our fathers declare and maintain that 'all men are equally free and independent, and have certain natural, inherent and inalienable rights, among which are enjoying and defending life and liberty, acquiring, possessing and protecting property, and pursuing and obtaining happiness and safety.' Finally, let us remember that 'it is not in man that walketh to direct his steps,' and that all our labors are 'nothing worth,' without the direction of that Infinite Wisdom whose guidance I invoke in all your deliberations."

The Schooner Yacht John T. Ford.

From the Baltimore American, Oct. 12.

Although much has been written about this little vessel, especially in regard to her projected fitting out, her departure from the port, and the particulars of the drowning of three of the party, yet there is something more to be said about the craft which is of equal interest. Mr. WM. FENNIMORE COOK, a merchant of this city, who expended about $800 in the enterprise, and who has returned from Europe, whither he had gone to manage her exhibition, states that the vessel was recovered by wreckers on the coast of Ireland, and through the efforts of the United States Consul he obtained possession of and forwarded her to France. She is now on exhibition in a private room in the Paris Exposition, under the superintendence of Mr. HOOK, of this city, who was also interested in the affair. The surviving seaman, ARMSTRONG, was in the City of Paris, gradually recovering the effects of his long exposure in the sea, and was making considerable money by the selling of his photograph. This man, who seems to be entitled to confidence, states that the craft would have reached her destination safely but for the conduct of the seaman, JOHN SHANEY, who during the entire voyage acted in the most defiant and outrageous manner; that in the first place, after getting fairly to sea, he commenced drinking freely of liquor, and not only disobeyed every order of Capt. GOLD, but on one occasion knocked him down on deck and choked him, and also beat the boy (who interfered on behalf of the Captain) with a marling-spike until he was unfit for duty. While in the port of Halifax he made two attempts to run away with the boat, and in the second instance had succeeded in making five or six miles before he was overtaken and brought back. If the latter part of the statement be true, it seems singular that Capt. GOLD should have resumed the fool-hardy trip with such a man on board. ARMSTRONG says he is determined to return to this port in the *Ford*, or will, at least, make an attempt to do so.

Emigration of Colored Persons to Africa—Unfavorable Reports.

From the Charleston (S. C.) Courier, Oct. 10.

Our telegraphic columns announced a few days since the arrival of the American Colonization Society's Ship, the *Golconda*, from Monrovia, Africa, at Baltimore, and that she would sail in a few days for this city, where she is to embark 600 emigrants, for whom passage has already been engaged. We have noticed the departure of the same ship on two previous occasions on similar missions, taking with her each time large numbers of freed people, who had been induced to leave their homes and friends to try their fortunes in Africa, and we have also published more than one letter from the emigrants to their friends giving sad accounts of their condition and prospects. To such testimony, uniformly unfavorable, we add the following letter, received in this city last night, under cover to Mr. H. H. BADENHOP, in whose service the writer had been for some months, and from whom she deserted two days previous to the sailing of the *Golconda*, on her last trip in September, 1866. The subscriber to it is a native of Cheraw, where she has relatives and friends, none of whom were apprised of her intention to leave the country, nor, we believe, do they now know her whereabouts. The letter, which we publish *verbatim*, was evidently written by a person of intelligence, for SARAH, Mr. BADENHOP says, is a girl of no education. It speaks for itself:

GREENVILLE SETTLEMENT, Aug. 5, 1867.

MRS. MARY ANN ELIZABETH: I have the pleasure of writing you, hoping you are well. I am longing to see you. I am not near as satisfied as I was at home, and I am in hopes to see you before many years. If I am compelled to call on you for assistance to remove to America again, will you give me assistance? There are many fruits in this country, but different from those in America, though some are exported from the West Indies to America, which I suppose you know. Please to take care of my bedstead, bedding, clothing, &c., for me, and be sure to take good care of my trunk, as I think a great deal of it, and my mother's daguerreotype. Please remember me to JANE LEWIS, and to your little children. Please to tell my godmother that I am in Africa, and I am not at all satisfied. Tell her that she better not come out here, because the work she does will not agree with her. Tell aunt SARAH NESBETH that I am very sorry she sent her little boy out here with Mr. ERSHEN. I do not think he is treated right at all. I am not not married as yet, neither have I any notion about marriage as yet. I came out with MARY ANN, taking her to be my friend, and she has proved her friendship since she has been in Africa. Remember me to all my friends. Yours, &c.,

ANNA McIVER.

P. S.—Please answer as soon as possible.

The Chicago Lake Tunnel—Geological Report.

At the last regular meeting of the Academy of Sciencies of Chicago, Dr. J. J. JEWELL read a report in relation to the geology of the Chicago Lake Tunnel. The report stated that observations were commenced only when the excavation was well under way; then, upon the line, the investigation was somewhat complete. The tunnel penetrates a compact drift of clay. On reaching this, it passes through—1, sand, 2, blue clay; 3, coarse sand; 4, blue clay; 5, compact clay, through which it passes nearly its whole distance; 6, blue clay; 7, hard compact clay. The hard compact clay varied in consistency. It was at times waxy, then dry, and sometimes moist, but almost always of a grey color. There was a well marked line of stratification, generally above the lower line of the tunnel, disappearing in the roof at times, but again to be met in the progress of the excavation, the undulations being in all directions, but the average direction being from east to west. The contents of the clay were boulders; first, of non-fossiliferous rocks. Second, of stratified rock, and sometimes fossiliferous rock and of bituminous limestone. The size of these boulders varied from pounds to tons. These were generally angular, but in some instances rounded and smooth. The smooth boulders were sometimes scratched. These scratched boulders were of marly-like limestone, and the second class contained organic (marine) remains, and were not polished. The bituminous boulders were devoid of scratches, but covered with bitumen. Iron pyrites were also scattered over the smooth surface. The most singular result of the observation was the finding of masses of gravel, filling pockets in the clay. These deposits were well defined, but of all directions, excepting only the perpendicular, their capacity ranged from a gill to a gallon, or even to a bushel, and the contents of the pockets were of gravel, fine to coarse, and invariably of marly limestone, uniformity in the quality of the gravel generally prevailing in each pocket. The interstices of the gravel in the pockets were frequently filled with water. These were also in the clay fissures which stood perpendicular to the axis of the tunnel. These were filled with gas of the odor of coal gas. This gas was met fifty-six times during the process of mining, and in thirteen instances it was found in abundant quantities, mainly near boulders of bituminous limestone. The speaker deduced from his observations that the boulders came from the north, and that the gas in the city was not formed where it was found, inasmuch as it was not marsh gas, nor the vapor of bitumen or naphtha. His observation pointed to an origin from organic matter in connection with a high temperature. He believed the condition of the marly limestone boulders pointed to the action of water without much subsequent change. Upon these there is present evidence of glacial action, the several scratches discernible being, as he thought, referable to one or more glacial influences. The angular, broken character of the boulders, and the fine character of the clay, he attributed to the passage of a ponderous glacier over the ingredients. The gravel pockets he accounted for by the action of running water. He thought the gravel fragments had been carried down by glacial agency, the larger fragments falling first in the process of melting to the bottom, so that they came to rest much sooner than the smaller, and thus became embedded in the moving clay. The distinct pockets he supposed to arise from the freezing of the gravel at the mouth of a stream. The process of melting would release the larger fragments first, and these being detached they sank, and became covered up in the clay.

An Incendiary Trailed by a Dog.

From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 11.

On Wednesday night last, the stables of Mr. JOHN OVERTON, an old and respected citizen of Nottoway County, near Burkeville station, was burned down, and two very valuable horses consumed. The neighbors went over to render any assistance in their power, and determined to call in the assistance of "*Old Ratler*," a dog famous for his sagacity in pursuing criminals. The incendiary having effected his escape under cover of the night, *Old Ratler* was called into requisition, and, after making a circuit of the burning buildings, soon struck the trail of the culprit, and followed with unerring certainty over hill and through woods, and finally came to bay at the house of JACOB PETERS, a negro man. The party of gentlemen following entered the house and found PETERS in an exhausted condition and almost breathless. His shoes were wet and found to correspond exactly with the tracks made by the fugitive over the field.

Murder by Burglars in Ohio.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Thursday, Oct. 10, 1867.

DANIEL HARTZLER, Esq., one of the wealthiest and most respected citizens of Clarke County, was foully murdered this (Thursday) morning by burglars, who entered his house and shot him through the heart. He was also shot in the head and one of his legs, which was broken. There are evidences of a fierce struggle between Mr. HERTZLER and his two assailants, and it is certain that they were glad to get away without even attempting to rob the house. Mr. HERTZLER's horse and buggy were driven off from his house, where the murder was committed, toward the city. There were $30,000 worth of bonds in Mr. HERTZLER's sleeping-room, but the burglars had not time to take them. Mr. HERTZLER was President of the old Clarke County Bank, and was worth $300,000. $5,000 reward will be offered for the arrest of the murderers.

GENERAL ITEMS.

CHARLES D. TULLER, whose application for a new trial on the charge of abstracting bonds from the Hartford Bank is pending before the present term of the Superior Court, recently went to Michigan to ascertain if the man reported to have been arrested there for a bond robbery "near Meriden, Conn.," was the individual from whom he claims to have received the stolen bonds. He has returned with the officer who accompanied him, after a fruitless journey. The man referred to knew nothing of the bonds, the reckless scrape for which he was really arrested having been settled by his father.

The Boston *Advertiser* says: "Our London correspondent mentions a rumor, to which circulation has been given in England, to the effect that Mr. H. W. LONGFELLOW has entered the Roman Catholic Church. Mr. LONGFELLOW's religious belief is hardly a matter for public discussion, but it may not be amiss for us to say that there is no truth whatever in this report. Its currency will, without doubt, greatly surprise not only his friends in this community, but Mr. LONGFELLOW himself."

CHAUNCEY and HENRY ROSE, of Terre Haute, Ind., both natives of Wethersfield, Conn., have placed in the hands of E. G. ROBBINS, of the latter town, $6,000 toward the establishing of a graded school at Wethersfield, on condition that $1,000 more shall be raised for the same purpose by the citizens.

Chief Engineer DEWITT, of the Owego Fire Department, says that by the recent fire in that village thirty buildings were destroyed, valued at $250,000; insurance $100,000. The Masonic Hall was insured $3,000; loss $4,000. R. CAMERON's loss was $100,000; insured $29,600. Other losses and insurances are not positively ascertained.

Major-Gen. BOWERMAN, commanding the First Division Maryland National Guard, has, in accordance with the order of Gov. SWANN, issued general orders for the parade of the Division on Tuesday next, the 15th inst. It is expected to have five or six thousand men in line.

Two hundred and forty residents of Harwich, Mass., return their occupations as masters of vessels. The Nickerson family of the town includes twenty-five on the list, and there are twenty Capts. Doane, nineteen of Chase, and twelve each of Baker, Cahoon, Kelley and Snow.

The Massachusetts Historical Society has appointed Prof. THEOPHILUS PARSONS, of Cambridge, to write a memoir of the late CHARLES G. LORING. Mr. LORING's funeral services were held at the West Church, Boston, on Friday, the 11th instant.

A young man was arrested by the New-Haven police on Sunday for being intoxicated, but on producing a marriage certificate, which he wished to make use of that evening, was released, and directed to the house of his waiting bride.

At the Boston public baths 806,230 free baths were given for the four months of this year; last year there were 433,690 given. The cost this year will be about $25,000, or about 3 cents per bath; last year, $17,404 05, or 4 cents and a fraction.

Gen. SHERIDAN is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, all of whom are styled "Comrades," and hence he addressed the torchlight gathering at Boston as "Comrades." The Grand Army everywhere have turned out to welcome him.

As the train started from Springfield, Mass., for Albany, on the 9th inst., one of the many enthusiastic men who rushed forward to shake hands with Gen. SHERIDAN, gave it a severe wrenching, from the effects of which he has not yet recovered.

EDWARD McDERMOTT, Topographer of the United States Tennessee River Survey, was drowned last week while attempting to pass through the Tumbling Shoals in a small boat, which filled and capsized.

Mr. JOHN CHRISTIE, who has been clerk of twelve commandants at the Portsmouth, (N. H.) Navy-yard, has been at last displaced, after a continuous service of more than forty years.

MARGARET BRANNAN, who was thrown down and trampled on in Bowdoin-square, Boston, at the serenade to Gen. SHERIDAN on the 7th inst., died of her injuries on Thursday.

A gang of robbers is waylaying and robbing citizens of Hancock County, Ky., in the vicinity of Cloverport. An organization is forming for their arrest.

A young woman residing in Lynchburgh, Va., died on the 9th inst., it is said, from excessive corpulency. She was 25 years of age. For nearly a year she had been confined to her bed, utterly helpless.

Gen. SHERIDAN has accepted an invitation to visit Augusta, Me., and he is expected to be there on Friday, Oct. 25. He will be welcomed by Gen. CHAMBERLAIN, Governor of the State.

Prof. DELMAR's official report gives the total immigration into the United States for the year ending June 30, last, at 310,000.

Rattlesnakes are reported to be very numerous in the vicinity of Brattleboro', Vt., the present season.

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

A novel case was decided by Judge SHEFFEY, at the recent term of the Circuit Court in Lexington, Va. The facts are thus stated: REUBEN HOWARD, a free negro, "acquired" his wife, MILLY, a slave, by purchase, some years before the war. By his will, of date March 4, 1854, he emancipated his wife at his death. He died in 1863, and his estate is not sufficient to pay his debts if his wife is entitled to dower. This was the question in the case: "Is MILLY HOWARD entitled to dower?" Judge SHEFFEY decided that she is.

The Richmond *Whig* says that the speculations in regard to the visit of Gen. SCHOFIELD to Washington, will, no doubt, be news to him. In the first place, he was not ordered there, and in the second place, did not leave Richmond with a view of having a special interview with Gen. GRANT upon the subjects announced. He was through with the registration business, wanted to go to Washington for reasons specially interesting to himself, and will, unless something not now foreseen happen, extend his trip further northward.

In the Criminal Court at Wilmington, N. C., on the trial of the case of PATRICK WHITE and MICHAEL LAVALLE, indicted for larceny, a colored witness was called, when counsel for the defendants argued that his testimony was inadmissable. The point made was that the laws of North Carolina had only been altered so far as to allow persons of color to testify in cases where their interests were at stake, and the suit between colored persons. The solicitor contended that the Civil Rights Bill would remove the difficulty, and Judge MEARES concurred in the suggestion. He decided to admit the testimony, declaring that whenever the laws of Congress came in conflict with State enactments, the national authority would be admitted. This, he said, would be his course until the Supreme Court of the United States declared the Congressional legislation unconstitutional.

The Columbia (S. C.) *Chronicle* says that the recent issue of the General Order from military headquarters, suspending the collection of certain taxes, seems to have suspended the collection of all, and greenbacks in the State Treasury are scarce. With upwards of $130,000 due the State by the tax-payers, much of which is in the hands of the Sheriffs, it is peculiarly unfortunate, it says, that this order should have been issued without specific instructions as to the manner of its operation and the scope of application.

The Gainesville (Fla.) *New Era* announces the release of JAMES DENTON, Esq., arrested by the military authorities and kept in confinement for two months. No charges were preferred, and the reason of the incarceration is unknown.

The Latest Sensation in the Beau Monde is that created by the introduction of PHALON & SON'S Extract of the "NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS." Chemistry may break its wand. It can never surpass this embodiment of the delicious aroma of the rarest floral product of the tropics, in the form of a perfume for the handkerchief.

Universal Exposition, Paris, 1867.
STEINWAY & SONS TRIUMPHANT, having been awarded the FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL for American pianos in all three styles exhibited, this medal being distinctly classified *first* in order of merit by the unanimous verdict of the International Jury.
Warerooms, Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 59 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

If you want the best Hair-dressing to renew the growth of the hair, use TILTON'S ALKONET. If you want the best preparation for changing white or light hair to auburn or dark brown, use TILTON'S ALTERANT. No Nitrate of Silver, no Lac Sulphur, and no Sediment. If you want the best Vegetable Instantaneous Hair Dye, that will not stain the skin, use TILTON'S HAIR DYE. For sale by druggists. Manufactory and salesroom, No. 763 Broadway, New-York.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Dean's Cakes and Confectionery, No. 893 Broadway, between 19th and 20th sts., opposite where the peacocks are.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints and all diseases of the feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

Exposition Universal, Paris, 1867.
THE HOWE MACHINE COMPANY—ELIAS HOWE, Jr.—No. 699 Broadway, New-York, awarded, OVER EIGHTY-TWO COMPETITORS, the ONLY CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR and GOLD MEDAL given to American Sewing-machines.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

A Silver Medal which was the highest prize awarded at the Paris Exposition, July, 1867, for Sewing-Machines (as such) was given to the Florence—the best family Sewing-Machine in the world. No. 505 Broadway.

A Visit to the Upholstery Goods and Linen Warehouse of I. E. WALRAVEN, No. 683 Broadway, entails no obligation to purchase.

MARRIED.

ELY—CLARK.—At Schenectady, N. Y., on Thursday, Oct. 3, by Rev. Dr. Backus, B. FRANKLIN ELY, of New-York, to LIZZIE OLDING CLARK, of the former place.

DIED.

DAVIS.—At Mount Vernon, N. Y., on Friday, Oct. 11, P. D. DAVIS, in the 61st year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from Christ Church, Greenwich, Conn., on Monday, Oct. 14, at 10½ o'clock. Trains will leave the New-Haven Depot, 27th-st., at 9 o'clock.

FAGAN.—On Saturday, Oct. 12, JAMES P. FAGAN, of Ward's Island, of enlargement of the heart, aged 47 years and 8 months.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

OLIVER.—Suddenly, of paralysis, on Saturday, Oct. 12, JOHN OLIVER, in the 64th year of his age.
His friends and acquaintances, and those of his sons, James and John, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from No. 634 Broadway, on Monday, Oct. 14, at 1 o'clock.

RITTER.—On Saturday, Oct. 12, WASHINGTON RITTER, Jr., of Tremont, in the 49th year of his age.
Funeral service at 1½ o'clock Sunday, 13th inst., at the First Presbyterian Church, Tremont.

ROWLAND.—On Thursday, Oct. 10, DEBORAH ROWLAND, in the 87th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Sunday, the 13th inst., at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, Jamaica.

TOBEY.—On Friday morning, Oct. 11, JOHN J. TOBEY, in the 73d year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 209 East 55th-st. The remains will be taken to Hudson, N. Y., for interment, on Monday.

TERRY.—On Friday, Oct. 11, GEORGIANIA, daughter of George and Mary Terry, aged 7 years, 10 months and 21 days.
The relatives and friends of her family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 201 East 21st-st., corner 3d-av., on Sunday, Oct. 13, at 1 o'clock P. M.
☞ Taunton and New-Bedford, Mass., papers please copy.

OFFICIAL—[No. 195.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, Oct. 12, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at foot of Pier No. 5, North River, aged about forty years, stout built, dark brown hair, blue eyes, good teeth, full face and whiskers, dressed as follows: Black vest, black cassimere pants, Congress gaiters, brown socks, red flannel undershirt, fancy colored plaid flannel shirt over that. Found on the person the following articles: Pair suspenders, red silk fancy pocket handkerchief, a pipe, small key, tin tobacco box, and a piece of paper with some figures on one side, and mark "Griffen" on the other side, written in lead pencil, and $7 50 in currency. The body has apparently been in the water about seven days, and will be sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

WILLIAM SCHIRMER, Coroner.

POLITICAL.

UNION REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE,
CORNER BROADWAY AND 23D-ST.

At a meeting of this Committee held Oct. 10, 1867, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the several Assembly District Union Republican Associations meet at their respective places of meeting on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 18, 1867, and elect by ballot delegates to the following Conventions:

A COUNTY CONVENTION, to consist of three delegates from each Assembly District, to nominate candidates for Sheriff, County Clerk, Supervisors, and three Coroners.

A JUDICIARY CONVENTION, to consist of three delegates from each Assembly district, to nominate candidates for Justice of the Supreme Court, two Justices of the Superior Court, a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, one Justice of the Marine Court, and a District-Attorney.

A SENATORIAL CONVENTION in each Senatorial District, to consist of five delegates from each Assembly District, to nominate a candidate for Senator.

An ASSEMBLY CONVENTION in each Assembly District, to consist of one delegate from each election district in the said Assembly District, to nominate a candidate for member of Assembly.

The COUNTY CONVENTION will meet at Headquarters, corner Broadway and 23d-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 21, 1867, at 8 o'clock.

The JUDICIARY CONVENTION will meet at the same place on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 22, at 8 o'clock.

The FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT, comprising the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 6th Assembly Districts, will hold their Convention at the FIFTH WARD HOTEL on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 23, at 8 o'clock.

The FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT, comprising the 5th, 7th, 9th and 13th Assembly Districts, will hold their Convention at BLEECKER BUILDING on WEDNESDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.

The SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT, comprising the 8th, 10th, 12th and 14th Assembly Districts, will hold their Convention at No. 17 3d-av., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 23, at 8 o'clock.

The SEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT, comprising the 11th, 15th, 16th and 18th Assembly Districts, will hold their Convention at No. 436 4th-av., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 23, at 8 o'clock.

The EIGHTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT, comprising the 17th, 19th, 20th and 21st Assembly Districts, will hold their Convention at No. 809 3d-av., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 23, at 8 o'clock.

The ASSEMBLY CONVENTIONS will meet in each Assembly District at their respective places of meeting on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 25, at 8 o'clock.

The President of each Association, or in his absence the proper officer thereof, shall appoint three inspectors whose duty it shall be to receive and count the votes and report the same to the Association, and in conjunction with the President and Recording Secretary of the Association shall sign the credentials of delegates so elected.

Notice of the time and place of holding said primary elections shall be published in the *Times*, *Tribune*, *Herald*, *Commercial Advertiser* and *Sunday Courier*, for at least two days previous to said election, the polls in all cases to be open from 7½ to 9 o'clock P. M.

THOMAS MURPHY, President.

A. J. PLUME, CHAS. H. HALL, } Secretaries.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE CORNER-STONE OF THE NEW METHODIST EPISCOPAL MISSION CHAPEL, East 11th-st., near Avenue B, will be laid (D. V.) with appropriate ceremonies, on MONDAY, Oct. 14, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M. Rev. Bishop JANES will be present to conduct the services. Addresses by Rev. THOMAS SEWELL, D.D., Rev. WM. L. HARRIS, D.D., and Rev. CYRUS D. FOSS, Pastor of St. Paul's M. E. Church, New-York. The singing will be conducted by Mr. PHILIP PHILLIPS, assisted by children from the Mission Schools.

SOCIETY FOR THE INCREASE OF THE MINISTRY—Eleventh annual meeting.—The sermon will be preached by Rev. WILLIAM F. MORGAN, D. D., in Christ's Church, corner of 5th-av. and 35th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. A public meeting will be held in St. Ann's Church, 18th-st., near 5th-av., next TUESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses may be expected from Rt. Rev. Bishop NEELY, Rev. Drs. HUNTINGTON, LITTLEJOHN, BURGES and BECKWITH, and Rev. C. N. CHANDLER.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, between 7th and 8th avs.—Services by Divine permission on SUNDAY, by the Pastor, Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the evening the discourse postponed from last Sunday evening will be delivered: *Jacob's first Journey from Home; or, the Young Man Setting Out in Life.* Young people especially invited.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. S. INSKIP, Pastor, will administer the Sacrament at 3 P. M. Dr. and Mrs. PALMER, have consented to take charge of the services at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M. All are affectionately invited to join in these interesting services. Seats free.

THE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION OF the Baptist Sunday-school Union will meet in the Lee-av. Baptist Church, near Wilson-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 14, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. J. HYATT SMITH will teach an adult Bible class from Matt. iv., 1-11. There will also be a free discussion on Sunday-school questions.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH—BROOKLYN, Workingmen's Hall, corner Fulton and Carleton avs.—Rev. W. B. BEACH will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Conference in the EVENING at 7 o'clock. All that believe in Christ, be their additional beliefs what they may, will be recognized as brethren, and as such are invited to take part in the Conference.

WEST 53D-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, near 7th-av., Rev. WM. H. PENDLETON, pastor, will preach SUNDAY next at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Prayer Meeting at Bethany Mission, Broadway and 84th-st., WEDNESDAY EVENING, and corner 3d-av. and 34-st. on THURSDAY EVENINGS.

CITY EVANGELIZATION.—A PUBLIC meeting in behalf of the New-York City Mission will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 13, at 7½ o'clock, in Madison-square Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. ADAMS'. Addresses by Rev. Mr. SUTPHEN and Rev. Dr. DURYEA.

MRS. C. FANNIE ALLYN WILL SPEAK before the Society of Spiritualists, at Masonic Hall, No. 114 East 13th-st., under spirit control, and on subjects given by the audience, SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Lyceum at 12 M. Conference at 3 P. M. Public invited.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Broadway and 8th-av. SUNDAY, Oct. 13, preaching by the Pastor, Rev. G. C. ESRAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Morning subject—*Orders in Moral Architecture.* Evening subject—*An Old Story Retold.* Seats free. Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock. All made welcome.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 13th inst., corner Catharine and Madison sts., in exchange with the Pastor, by Rev. CHAS. J. JONES, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.; also corner Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 7½ A. M. and 3 P. M., the latter service for deaf mutes. Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN at 10½ A. M. and Rev. STEPHEN F. HOLMES at 7½ P. M. The evening sermon will be interpreted for deaf mutes.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—The original permanent mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER Superintendent, Principal. Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M.; short addresses by visitors; select pieces sung by the children.

REV. DR. DOWLING, PASTOR, WILL preach on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING at the Berean Baptist Church, corner of Downing and Bedford sts. The ordinance of baptism will be administered after the evening sermon. Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Rev. Dr. PRICE, Rector, will hold Divine Service on SUNDAY, Oct. 13, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., in the Hall at the northwest corner of Broadway and 28th-st. The Rector will preach at each service. Seats free.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—THE Pastor, Rev. W. H. DE PUY, will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. GILBERT DE LA MATYR, of Wyoming, at 7½ P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited. The 101st Anniversary of this Church will be held Oct. 27.

NOTICE.—EVERETT ROOMS, BROADWAY corner 34th-st., Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL, Minister. Regular services MORNING and EVENING. Subject for evening—*The Four Great Dispensations, Including the Millennial.* Services 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

H. L. HASTINGS, OF BOSTON, PREACHes (D. V.) at the opening of the Star of Hope Mission Rooms, No. 14 Laurens-st., above Canal, SUNDAY 13th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 2 and 7 P. M. *The Poor Have the Gospel.* Love-feast at 8 o'clock.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 34TH-ST., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching by Rev. W. H. FERRIS, MORNING at 10½ o'clock and EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Strangers invited.

CANAL-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, in Greene-st., near Canal. Rev. Mr. LYLE will preach to-morrow at 10½ and 3½ o'clock. All are invited.

REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH'S SERMON next SUNDAY NIGHT in Dr. Cheever's Church, Union-square, on George Muller's work, *The Man of Prayer.* Mr. PHILIP PHILLIPS will sing.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, 16TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on the *Nearness of the Coming of the Lord.* Seats free. No collection.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, corner of Market and Henry sts.—Preaching every SABBATH by Rev. JOHN LYLE, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats all free.

HON. JOHN W. EDMONDS DISCOURSES before Spiritualist Society at Dodworth Hall, at 7½ o'clock. Admission, 20 cents. A converted Rev. discourses at 10½ o'clock. Seats free.

REV. WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF the Seventeenth-st. M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs., will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. Prayer meeting at 3½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION.—Service on SUNDAY, 13th inst., at the Chapel of the Rutger Female College, 5th-av., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. E. O. FLAGG, D. D.

THE UPPER CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 34th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Entrance on 34th-st. in the Everett Building. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

WEST 23D-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near 7th-av.—Rev. H. D. NORTHROP, Pastor elect, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, Madison-av. and East 42d-st.—Divine service and sermon in this Church every SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

POSTPONED.—THE DEDICATION OF THE Westminster Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, announced for Sunday morning, 13th inst., is unavoidably postponed until Sunday, 20th inst.

THE PAPACY DOOMED.—BISHOP SNOW, of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Woman on the Beast.* Rev., chap. 17.

THE NEW-ENGLAND CHURCH, WEST 41st-st., near 6th-av., is open for divine service on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT.

FORSYTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHing at 10½ A. M. by Rev. H. F. PEASE, Presiding Elder, and at 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. F. BROWN. Sacrament at 3 P. M. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, 50th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., Rev. ABBOTT BROWN.—Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Seats free. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

THE RIGHT REV. HORATIO SOUTHGATE, D. D., will preach SUNDAY AVENING in St. Ambrose Church, corner of Prince and Thompson sts., in aid of the Industrial School of the Parish.

SPIRITUAL MEETINGS AT LAMARTINE Hall, corner 29th-st. and 8th-av., every SUNDAY. A circle at 10½ A. M.; conference at 3 P. M. and trance speaking or lecture at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

SPIRITUAL CIRCLE HELD EVERY Wednesday evening at No. 345 West 35th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Circle commences at 8 o'clock P. M.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4TH-AV., CORNER 21st-st.—Right Rev. Bishop COXE will officiate on SUNDAY, Oct. 13, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—B. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 276 Sixth-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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D'ALBERT'S NEW WALTZES—"TWIlight Dreams," Faust's "Wildfang" and "Ups and Downs" galops, each 35c.; for violin, 15c. Mailed post-paid. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery and No. 1125 Broadway, second door above 25th-st.

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MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 12, 1867.

$45,000	U.S. 6s. '81.C..	111⅛	100	Pacific Mail	142⅞
3,000	do	111⅜	200	do	143
4,000	do	111⅜	100	do	142⅞
1,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	112⅝	100	Atlantic Mail	116
2,000	do	112⅜	300	do	116⅛
5,000	do.....Small	112	100	do	116⅜
800	do	112⅜	27	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	147
6,000	do	112⅜	100	Adams Ex. Co.	66
5,000	U.S. 6s 5-20s, C. '64	109	300	do	65
2,000	do	109	200	do.....2d call	65⅜
5,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '65	109⅜	50	do	65
55,000	do	109⅜	150	do	65⅜
2,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '65, New Is.	107⅛	300	N. Y. Cen.	114⅞
5,000	do	107⅛	800	do	115
1,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '64	104	100	do.....b5	115
25,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40s. C	100⅜	100	do.....b30	115⅛
22,000	do	100⅜	100	do.....s30	114⅞
30,000	Tr. N., 7 3-10s, 2d series	105⅞	23	do	114⅜
5,000	do 3d Ser	105⅞	100	do.....2d call	114⅞
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s.ex-c	64⅞	50	Erie R.	71⅜
10,000	do	64	1000	do	71⅞
1,000	Tenn. 6s....new	63⅞	3200	do	72
3,000	do	63⅞	2500	do	72⅛
27,000	do	63	300	do	72¼
24,000	Missouri 6s	104⅛	300	do.....2d call	72¼
14,000	do	104⅛	300	do.....b30	72⅝
5,000	Ohio & M. 1st M.	86⅜	300	do	72⅜
2,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s.'83.	94⅛	100	Hud. R. R.....s30	128
2,000	Erie 5th M.	90	10	Erie Railroad P...	79
2,000	Hud. R.2d S.F.B.	104	100	do.....b30	79⅜
6,000	Chic. & N. W.1st	85	700	do	80
1,000	Cl.& Tol.S.F.B.	103	50	Reading R.	102
9,000	Long Dock Bds.	98	300	Bos. Hart. & Erie..	16⅛
5,000	Alt. & T.H.2d Pr	83⅛	200	M. S. & N. I.	83⅜
1,000	C., Bur. &Q. 8s.	111	300	do.....2d call	83
5	Cen. Nat. Bank	106⅛	600	do	83⅛
10	do	106	100	do.....s30	83⅛
14	Ocean Bank	105	23	Ill. Cen. R.	122⅛
40	Fourth Nat. Bank.	106	400	Cleve. & Pitts	83⅞
200	Wells, F. & Co. Ex	57	100	do	83⅛
100	do	57⅛	600	do.....2d call	83⅛
5	Amer. Ex.	65	200	do	83⅜
200	West. U. T.	36⅛	2500	Chic. & N.W.	44⅛
100	do.....b30	36⅛	200	do.....2d call	44⅛
34	do	36	100	Chi. & N.W.P.	67⅞
125	do.....b3	36⅛	100	do.....s30	67⅜
15	do	36⅛	400	do	67⅜
600	do	36⅛	200	Clev. & Tol. R.	132
			100	do	132⅛
			300	Chi. & R. I.	97⅜
			100	do	97⅜
			100	do.....b30	98
			100	Mil. & St. P. R.	46⅛
			1100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	67⅜
			10	New-Jersey Cen. R.	120⅛
			400	P., F. W. & C.	100⅛

SECOND BOARD.

6,000	U. S. 5s, '74, C. E	108⅜	20	N.Y. Cen. R.	115
1,000	U. S. 6s. '68 R.	142	75	do	115⅛
14,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s, C. '62	112⅝	200	do	115⅜
20,000	U.S. 5s. 10-40.C.	100⅜	100	do.....b30	115⅜
4,000	Tenn 6s. ex-c	64	100	do	115⅜
3,000	Tenn. St. 6s. n.	62⅜	100	do.....b30	115⅞
2,000	do	62⅜	100	do	115⅛
5,000	do	62⅜	400	Erie R.	73⅛
5,000	Missouri 6s	105	100	do.....s15	73⅜
500	O. & M. Cer.	25	100	do.....b30	74⅜
2,000	Alt. & T. H. 2 M Pr	83⅜	300	Reading R.	102
1,000	Ill. Cen. Bds.	118	100	M. S. & N. I. R.	84
15	Del. & Hud. Ca.	147	100	do	83⅞
200	West. Union Tel.	36⅜	100	do	83⅞
200	U. S. Ex.	68⅜	200	Clev. & Pitts.	84
200	Adams Ex. Co.	65⅞	200	do	84⅛
100	do	66	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	132⅛
100	Chi. & N. W.	44⅛	200	Chi. & R. I.....x-d	98⅜
100	P., F. W. & C.	101	500	Mil. & St. P. Pfd.	67⅜
100	Bost. H. & E.	16⅛	100	Alt. & T. H. Pr.	68
			57	Chic. B. & Q. R.	137

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000	O. & M. C	26⅞	600	West. U. Tel.....b3	36⅛
100	Wells Fargo Ex.	56⅜	100	do.....c	36⅛
100	do	57	100	do	36⅜
300	Adams Express	66	100	M. & St. P.	46⅜
400	do	67	400	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	67⅜
100	do.....s16	67⅛	100	do.....b30	68
100	U. S. Ex. Co.	68	200	Clev. & Pitts.	83⅜
300	N. Y. Cen.	114⅞	200	do.....b14	83⅛
500	do.....c	114⅞	300	M. S. & N. I.	83⅛
500	do.....b15	115	100	do.....b10	83⅛
200	do.....c3	114⅞	100	do.....c	83⅛
100	do.....s30	114⅞	300	Chic. R. I. & P.x-d	97⅜
200	do.....b5	114⅞	200	do	97⅜
200	do.....b3	115	100	do.....s15	97⅜
500	Erie R. Pr.	80	100	do.....b5	97⅜
1300	Erie Railroad	71⅜	2300	Chi. & N. W.	44
200	do.....b10	71⅜	400	do.....c	43⅞
100	do.....c	71⅜	1200	do.....c	43⅞
1300	do	71⅜	800	do	43⅞
400	do.....s3	71⅜	600	do.....b3	43⅞
600	do	71⅜	200	do.....b10	44
1000	do	71⅜	200	do	44
1200	do.....c	71⅜	300	do	44⅛
500	do.....b10	71⅜	800	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	67⅜
300	do	71⅜	200	do.....b5	67⅜
300	do.....s3	71⅜	100	do.....s30	67⅜
300	do.....b5	71⅜	500	do.....b3	67⅜

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Adams Ex. Co.	65⅞	400	West. U. Tel.	36⅜
100	U. S. Ex. Co.	68⅛	200	Erie R. Pfd.	80⅜
100	do	69	600	M. & St. P. Pf	67⅜
300	Pacific Mail	143⅜	300	Mich. S. & N. I.	83⅜
100	do	36⅜	300	do	83⅜
100	do.....b30	36⅜	100	do.....c	83⅜
100	do.....b3	36⅜	100	do	83⅜
1800	Erie R.	73⅜	400	do	83⅜
100	do	73⅜	100	do	83⅜
100	do.....b10	73⅜	500	Cleve. & Pitts.	84
100	do.....c	73⅜	1000	do	84⅛
100	do.....b3	73⅜	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	132⅛
100	do.....s10	73⅜	500	Chi., R. I. & P.x-d	98⅜
100	do.....b5	73⅜	500	do	98⅛
100	do.....b3	73⅜	500	do	98⅜
100	do.....s3	73⅜	2400	Chi. & N. W.	44⅜
400	N. Y. Cen.	115⅜	200	do.....b3	44⅜
200	do.....c	115⅜	1300	do	44⅜
100	do	115⅜	200	do.....c	44⅜
100	do	115⅜	200	do	44⅜
100	do.....b10	115⅜	200	do.....c	44⅜
100	do.....c	115⅜	400	Chic. & N. W. P.	68⅜
100	do.....s15	115⅜	200	do.....c	68
100	do.....b3	115⅜	200	do.....c	68⅜
100	Reading R.	102	200	do.....s15	68
100	do.....c	102	300	do	68
100	do	102⅛			

SATURDAY, Oct. 12—P. M.

The sales of Gold for the day were at an advance of ⅛@⅜ ⅌ cent. on the transactions of Friday, say 144⅛@144⅜@144⅜@144⅜ ⅌ cent. The closing quotation is within a small fraction of Saturday last. The foreign Exchanges closed dull at 109⅛@109⅜ ⅌ cent. on London, 60 days and short sight. The Customs demand of the week for Gold to be paid into the Treasury is $2,197,000. The Export of all descriptions of Gold and Silver, $473,478. The receipts from California, $431,006. The Money market leaves off steady at 7 ⅌ cent. to the Stockbrokers, on call, including loans on the public funds. The Bank movement of the week has also been very steady. The averages of Monday will show but slight changes in any department. The Deposits fall off $1,300,000, of which $700,000 were lost in Greenbacks. The Loans are the same as the previous week.

The Public Funds were in fair demand, the prices at the close not quite so good as on Friday night. There is a marked absence of speculation in round sums of the Gold-bearing Bonds The great dealers are buying 7.30 ⅌ cent. Notes at 105⅝@105⅞ ⅌ cent. and interest, making no difference between the Second Series (to which the recent counterfeits are confined) and the Third Series.

The Railway market at the Stock Exchange was strong and prices upward. The advance in Erie is 2⅛@3 ⅌ cent. on the last price of Friday, sales as high as 73⅜ ⅌ cent. This movement is said to be strongly backed by capital and influence. New-York Central sold up to 115⅜ ⅌ cent. The Western Roads higher than on Friday and generally active. On the Miscellaneous list the Express shares made a further considerable advance; Pacific Mail 1 ⅌ cent. higher; Atlantic Mail firm, and Western Telegraph steady.

The regular Stock Exchange Board have resumed their Saturday afternoon sessions—the Government (Public Funds) department at 2 o'clock P. M., and the other dealings at 2:30 P. M. The Open Board of Brokers will resume their 3:15 P. M. Saturday afternoon sessions next week. The Railway Market was strong and excited at the close of the day; Erie sold as high as 74⅛ ⅌ cent.; New-York Central, 115⅞ ⅌ cent. The Western Roads advancing. At 5 o'clock, on the Street, the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	100⅜	100⅜	Northwest	43⅞	45⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	112⅜	112⅜	N. West Pref	67⅜	68⅜
U. S. Con. 5-20s	107⅛	107⅛	Rock Island	97⅜	99
N. Y. Central	114⅜	115⅜	Fort Wayne	100⅜	101
Erie	71⅜	73⅜	W. U. Telegraph	36⅜	36⅜
Hudson	128	128⅜	St. Paul Pref	67⅜	67⅜
Reading	101⅜	102⅜	Pacific Mail	142⅜	143
Mich. Southern	83⅜	84⅜	Toledo & Wabash	43	43⅜
Pittsburgh	83	84⅜	American Gold	143⅜	144⅜
Tenn. 6s, new	63⅜	62⅜	Bills on London	109⅜	109⅜

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent., 1867	143	Oregon W. L., ½ yr.'81	106
6 ⅌ cent., reg., 1881	111⅛	5 ⅌ cent. reg., 1871	115⅜
500 & 1,000, '81	111⅜	5 ⅌ cent. coup., 1871	118
5-20 reg., 1862	104⅜	5 ⅌ cent., reg., 1874	111
5-20 500 & 1,000 '62	112⅜	End. coupons, 1874	108⅜
5-20 reg., 1864	104	10-40 registered	100⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	109	10-40 cou., small	104
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	109⅜	10-40 500 & 1,000, 1874	100⅜
5-20 cou., 1865, new is.	107⅛	7 3-10 2d series	105⅞
5-20 cou., 1867	107⅛	7 3-10 3d series	105⅞

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. reg. B'y loan	107⅛	Illinois coupon 6s, 1879	101⅛
N. Y. reg. B'y loan	107	Illinois 6 ⅌ War Loan	101⅛
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1873	100	Michigan 6 ⅌ c. W. Ln.	98
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1870	100	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c., 1868	66
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1875	101	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c., ex-c.	64⅛
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1881	102	Tennessee new bds	62⅜
Illinois C. bonds 1860	100⅜	Georgia 7s, new bonds	82⅜
Illinois reg., 1860	100⅜	North Carolina 6s	65
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1860	101⅜	N. C. 6s, ex coupons	52
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1862	101⅜	North Car. 6s, n. bds	62⅜
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865	101⅜	Missouri 6s	104⅜
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	101⅜	California 7s	127
Illinois coupon 6s, 1877	101⅜		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	126	Irving	106
Manhattan	135	Nassau	108⅜
Mechanics'	119	Shoe and Leather	111
America	140	Corn Exchange	120
National	105	Marine	140
Seventh Ward	107⅜	Commonwealth	108⅜
State of New-York	112⅜	New-York County	140
Commerce	116⅜	Manuf's & Merchants	105
Ocean	105	Central National	106
American Exchange	119	Fourth National	105⅜
Bank of North Am's	107	Oriental Bank	135
Hanover	109⅜		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	94⅞	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	97
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	94	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	96
N. Y. Cen. 6s., Sub'n	90⅜	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext'd.	89
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	100	Tol. & W. 2d M.	81
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1865-76	110	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	73
Erie 1st Mort. 1867	105⅜	Mil. P. du C. 1st Mort.	96⅜
Erie 7s. 2d ind. 1879	101	Gal. & Chic. extended	102
Erie 7s. 3d ind., 1883	99	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	101⅛
Erie 7s. 5th ind. 1888	99	Chi. & R. I. Con. iss.	91
Buff., N.Y. & Erie. 1st '77	91	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	103
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869	101	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	101
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M.. s.f.'85	104	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	102
Harlem Con. Mge & S.F.	98	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	104⅜
Harlem 3d M., 1868	98	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	86⅜
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s. '82	108	Chi. & Alton S.F. 1st M.	101
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M.	93	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	55
N. Ind. Goshen Line. '68	96	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	88⅜
Pacific R. 7s. guar. by Mo	104	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	75
Alton & T. H. 2d. M pfd	85	Peninsula R.R. bonds	78⅜
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	96	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	86
Chi. & N. W. Ex. bds.	83	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	75
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	85	McGregor W. 1st M.	50
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. conv.	81⅜	N. Y. & N. H. 8s	93

The following are the comparative earnings of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad for the first week in October:

1866	$144 600
1867	118.191
Increase	$26,409

The comparative earnings of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad for the first week in October were:

1867	$103 764
1866	114.696
Decrease	$10,392

Comparative earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad for the first week in October:

1867	$103,704
1866	101,191
Increase	$2,513

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $2,648,552 26; total payments, $1,037,935 20; balance, $109,200,019 42. The receipts include: For Customs, $247,000; for Gold Notes, $255,000.

The Chicago *Tribune* of Thursday says:

The following shows the amount of Flour and Grain in store in this city at the commencement of business on Monday morning last:

FLOUR.		OATS.	
Flour, bbls	5,992	No. 1 Oats, bush	429,141
Same time, 1866	23,300	No. 2 Oats	558,022
WHEAT.		Rejected Oats	3,289
No. 1 Spring, bush.	97,987		
No. 2 Spring	265,378	Total Oats	990,452
No. 3 Spring	71,980	Same time 1866	216,000
Rejected Spring	7,946	RYE.	
No. 1 Red	6,112	No. 1 Rye	36,617
No. 2 Red	834	No. 2 Rye	17,156
No. 3 Red	6,685	Rejected Rye	1 746
Rejected Red	1,073		
		Total Rye	55,519
Total Wheat	457,995	Same time 1866	119,129
Same time 1866	550,805	BARLEY.	
CORN.		No. 1 Barley	—
No. 1 Corn	87,526	No. 2 Barley	237,457
No. 2 Corn	501,582	Rejected Barley	58,968
Rejected Corn	34,925		
White Corn	3,072	Total Barley	296,515
		Same time 1866	209,318
Total Corn	627 105		
Same time 1866	887,733		

The footings compare as follows:

	Oct. 5, 1867.	Sept. 28, 1867.	Oct. 6, 1866.
Flour, bbls	5,922	9,170	23,300
Wheat, bushels	457,995	442,470	550,805
Corn, bushels	627,105	622,655	817,733
Oats, bushels	990,452	796,691	316,000
Rye, bushels	55,519	92,153	119,129
Barley, bushels	296,515	285,705	209,318

The Northeastern Railroad of South Carolina is 102 miles in length, extending from Charleston to Florence. At Charleston it connects with the South Carolina and Charleston and Savannah Railroads; and at Florence with the Wilmington and Manchester and Cheraw and Darlington Railroads. The gross earnings of this road for the year ending Feb. 28, 1867, as reported by the *American Railroad Journal*, were as follows:

From passengers	$120,018 40
From freight	177,629 28
From express	12 355 75
From mails	7,771 92
	$317,775 35

And the expenses were:

Maintenance of road	$83,861 57	
Maintenance of motive power	66,012 72	
Maintenance of cars	45,379 50	
Conducting transportation	39,069 65	
General expenses	16,764 60	—251,088 04
Earnings less expenses		$66,687 31
Interest		10,780 59
Balance		$55,906 72
Add net proceeds of transportation in 1865-'66 (8 months)		63,989 75
Sales of iron, material, &c.		94,278 56
Total		$214,175 03
Expended in reconstruction in 1865-'66	$119,166 12	
Expended in 1866-'67	86,548 64	—205,714 76
Leaving a balance of		$8,460 27

There have been transported over the road during the year 1866-'67, 24,589 bales cotton, 22,080 barrels naval stores, and 1,996,000 feet lumber, against 58,401 bales cotton, and 59,150 barrels naval stores in 1859-'60, and 40,281 bales cotton and 59,800 barrels naval stores in 1860-'61. In 1865-'66, 14,341 bales cotton and 6,966 barrels naval stores were transported.

At the commencement of the fiscal year 1856-'57, 29½ miles of road were in operation, and at its close 48⅛—making the average mileage operated within that year about 38⅞. The whole road was opened Aug. 5, 1857. The receipts and expenses from commencement to the close of the past fiscal year have been as follows:

	Total Receipts.	Current Expenses.	Net Earnings.
Feb. 28, 1857	$32,344 45	$..........	$..........
Feb. 28, 1858	99,403 55	61,132 01	38,271 54
Feb. 28, 1859	220,013 74	123,868 93	96,144 81
Feb. 28, 1860	277,113 94	154,850 72	122,263 22
Feb. 28, 1861	263,707 85	159,411 46	104,296 39
Feb. 28, 1862	251,550 15	134,347 72	117,202 43
Feb. 28, 1863	439,514 81	141,992 18	297,522 63
Feb. 28, 1864	859,264 61	337,320 92	521,943 69
Feb. 28, 1865	No report this year.		
Feb. 28, 1866	202,285 54	131,591 49	70,694 05
Feb. 28, 1867	317,775 35	251,088 04	66,687 31

The number of through passengers carried during the past year was 13,739; local ditto, 39,084. Total number of miles run by locomotives, 154,496. Average cost per mile run, 26.2 cents.

The assets and liabilities of the Company, Feb. 28, 1867, were as follows:

ASSETS.

The road, with its equipment, property, &c.		$2,148,130 65
Bills receivable	$8,787 50	
Stock in Cheraw and Coalfields Railroad, (par value $25,400.)	4,064 00	
Post-office dues	1,295 18	
Cash	14,571 95	
Property	22,359 96	— 51,078 59
Total assets		$2,199,209 24

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$896,950 00
First mortgage 7 per cent. bonds	700,000 00
Second mortgage 7 per cent. bonds	145,000 00
Preferred 8 per cent. stock secured by second mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, in the same amount	155,000 00
Bonds given in part payment for real estate	28,000 00
Certificates of indebtedness for interest past due and funded	52,818 50
Bills payable, notes, &c.	27,380 79
Interest outstanding	175,267 73
Open accounts due by company	8,331 95
Balance of earnings	8,460 27
Total liabilities	$2,199,209 24

President—A. F. RAVENEL.
Directors—Hon. C. Macbeth, Daniel Ravenel, A. MacFarland, L. D. Mowry, J. R. Dukes, D. B. McLaurin.
Superintendent—S. S. Solomons.
Treasurer—C. Williman.

The aggregate amount of imports (other than dry goods and specie) at the port of New-York for the week ending Oct. 11, 1867, was $2,526,193.

A special circular has been issued by Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co., descriptive of the counterfeit seven-thirty notes of the June issue. It is remarked that,

"1. The red seal in the counterfeit is larger than in the genuine, as will be seen by measurement, folding one of the notes through the seal. The projecting (star) points upon edge of seal are blurred and uneven in comparison, and the whole seal is coarser than in the genuine. 2. The border of the counterfeit note is blurred and indistinct, while in the genuine, the lathe-work is clear and regular. 3. The best test, and one that will enable any person familiar with bank notes to throw out the counterfeits at sight, is the border of the coupon. In the genuine the star comes out very clearly, but in the counterfeit it is dark and blurred and indistinct. A critical comparison of all the lathe-work of the counterfeit and genuine, (face and back,) under a magnifying glass, will detect numerous points of difference as well as features in the counterfeit that, without comparison, would enable an expert to condemn it. 4. In the vignette the arm of the female figure just touches the top of the P in "Pluribus," while in the counterfeit the sleeve covers all but the lower part or stem of the P."

Earnings of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad for six months ending Sept. 30, 1867:

Gross	$643,815 96	
Expenses	380,647 97	—$263,167 99
Deduct interest on bonds, taxes, &c.		97,956 93
		$165,211 06
Five per cent off, Government tax		8,260 55
Net earnings		$156,950 07

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Recent Changes—Current Movements and Miscellaneous Gossip.

We present the following *résumé* of National Guard news and movements for the information of those interested in such matters:

NEW COMMISSIONS ISSUED.

The following officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard during the week ending Oct. 5, 1867:

Sixteenth Brigade—Charles M. Sloat, Judge Advocate, will rank from Sept. 27, 1867, original appointment.

Eighth Regiment—Company I, organized, officers rank Oct. 3, 1867. Isaac Cohen, Captain; William E. Chapin, First Lieutenant; Frederick O. Johnson, Second Lieutenant.

Fourteenth Regiment—Wm. H. De Bevoise, Lieutenant-Colonel, with rank from Sept. 9, 1867, *vice* R. B. Jordan, resigned.

Twenty-ninth Regiment—John D. Wait, Colonel, with rank from Aug. 27, 1867, *vice* Peek, resigned.

Thirtieth Regiment—George Underwood, First Lieutenant, with rank from Aug. 24, 1867, *vice* Crane, resigned.

Fifty-seventh Regiment—Richard J. Aspinwall, Commissary of Subsistence, with rank from Aug. 1, 1867; original appointment.

Seventy-second Regiment—James H. Miller, Adjutant, with rank from Aug. 6, 1867, *vice* J. Thomas Davis, promoted to Colonel. Josiah W. Boyce, Quartermaster, with rank from Aug. 6, 1867; reappointed. Andrew P. Kraulson, Commissary of Subsistence, with rank from Aug. 6, 1867; original. Lewis Selliek, Chaplain, with rank from Sept. 14, 1867; original John S. Hamlin, First Lieutenant, with rank from Aug. 12, 1867, *vice* James H. Miller, appointed Adjutant. James A. Morris, Second Lieutenant, with rank from Aug. 12, 1867, *vice* Hamlin, promoted.

Seventy-sixth Regiment—Warden Tarbox, Second Lieutenant, with rank from Sept. 26, 1867, *vice* B. Hammond, removed from district. John W. Strobridge, Captain, with rank from Sept. 16, 1867, *vice* J. A. Todd, promoted.

One Hundred and Sixth Regiment—Augustus J. Hathaway, Second Lieutenant, with rank from Sept. 2, 1867, *vice* John A. Butler, resigned, Byron Pierce, Assistant Surgeon, with rank from Sept. 13, 1867, *vice* Mills, promoted.

One Hundred and Eighth Regiment—John T. Reed, Second Lieutenant, with rank from Sept. 13, 1867, *vice* Miner, promoted.

One Hundred and Ninth Regiment—Sylvester Wright, Commissioner of Subsistence, with rank from July 25, 1867; original vacancy. John McMaster, Adjutant, with rank from Sept. 27, 1867, *vice* C. R. Berry, retired. James J. McLoud, Captain, with rank from Sept. 24, 1867, *vice* M. L. Prosser, removed from district.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

The following resignations of officers have been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief during the week ending the 5th inst.:

Oct. 1—Nineteenth Regiment, Capt. W. H. Campbell.

Oct. 2—Thirteenth Regiment, Capt. W. R. Hunter.

Oct. 4—Second Regiment Cavalry, Lieut. M. T. Coleman.

Oct. 4—Sixty-sixth Regiment, Capt. D. H. Cothran.

Oct. 4—Forty-fifth Regiment, Second-Lieut. Peter Ayre.

INSPECTIONS DURING THE WEEK.

The Ninth Regiment was inspected on Monday last, at Tompkins-square, agreeably to Third Brigade Orders. Col. WILCOX was in command, and Major O. F. WENTWORTH inspected the battalion. Brig.-Gen. VARIAN was also present during a portion of the day, accompanied by his staff. The appearance of the regiment was superb, and the men seemed animated by a proper spirit of emulation—thus preserving the reputation of the command intact. The review was conducted by the regimental commandant, accompanied by the Brigade Inspector, as ordered by the new system of tactics, and passed off remarkably well. We give the official return of the number present and absent:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field	3	..	3
Commissioned staff	5	2	7
Non-commissioned staff	6	..	6
Band	34	..	34
Company A	45	9	54
Company B	48	15	63
Company C	18	26	44
Company D	42	15	57
Company E	48	5	53
Company F	36	14	50
Company G	38	15	52
Company H	42	10	52
Company I	35	15	50
Company K	30	21	51
Aggregate	430	146	576

On Tuesday, the 8th inst., the annual inspection of the Eighth Regiment took place at Tompkins-square. The Grays appeared to good advantage in their new uniform, and the moving battalion was in good shape. Lieut.-Col. SCOTT was in command of the regiment, owing to the continued absence of Col. CARR in Europe, and he conducted the review. Gen. VARIAN was also present, and was tendered the compliment of a supplementary review, after the inspection had been concluded. The boys of the Eighth have a peculiar pride in their Brigadier, so long and closely identified with their regiment before his promotion. The following is the return of the regiment:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and staff	6	2	8
Non-commissioned staff	5	2	7
Band	28	2	30
Company A	39	10	49
Company B	56	6	62
Company C	56	8	64
Company D	49	15	64
Company E	37	8	45
Company F	55	7	62
Company G	36	11	47
Company H	41	11	52
Company I	37	10	47
Company K	35	15	50
Aggregate	480	107	587

The Seventh Regiment was regularly inspected by Major WENTWORTH and reviewed by Col. CLARK, on the 10th inst., at Tompkins-square. As is usual with this excellent and model command, the inspection passed off in admirable style, the evolutions being in accordance with Gen. UPTON's new system of tactics. The appearance of the battalion was a novel one as the company commanders appeared in front of their respective commands, an innovation that is not at all pleasing as it breaks up the regularity of the line, as observable in the old style. The steadiness of the men while the reviewing officer passed down the line was gratifying to the spectator, as well as creditable to the command, and we are glad to see that the National Guard regiments are paying proper attention to these minor matters, as upon them the discipline and excellence of the organization greatly depend. The review movements were correctly executed and the alignments were well preserved, though the wheelings were not as good as we might expect from so well drilled a regiment. After the inspection Brig.-Gen. VARIAN reviewed the command and seemed much pleased at the appearance of the battalion. The following is the official return:

	Officers.	Rank and file.	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field	..	..	3	..	3
Com. Staff	..	..	5	1	6
Non-Com. Staff	..	..	5	2	7
Company A	2	84	86	18	104
Company B	3	77	80	41	121
Company C	3	60	63	31	94
Company D	2	54	56	40	96
Company E	3	67	70	19	89
Company F	3	48	51	32	83
Company G	3	55	58	32	90
Company H	3	52	55	38	93
Company I	2	59	61	30	91
Company K	1	44	45	49	94
Band	..	..	44	1	45
Total	25	600	682	334	1,016

COL. MAIDHOFF'S RESIGNATION.

The resignation of Col. JOACHIM MAIDHOFF, of the Eleventh Regiment, is announced, to take effect at an early day. Col. MAIDHOFF has been connected with the National Guard for ten years, having entered the State service in 1857 as Sergeant-Major of the Third Regiment Hussars, and was promoted to the Adjutantcy of the Fifth Regiment in the following year. He became highly successful in that position, which he resigned in 1860, being elected Colonel of the Eleventh Regiment a few months after. During the three months' campaigns of 1862 and 1863, Col. MAIDHOFF commanded his regiment in the field, and for a time during the latter campaign was in command of the Fourth Brigade, returning with it in that position, and continuing in command until the promotion of Gen. ASPINWALL. As a matter of right and seniority of rank, Col. MAIDHOFF was entitled to the promotion, but waived his claim at the request of friends. His loss to the National Guard is a severe one.

THE REGULATION UNIFORM.

In a recent issue the Albany *Argus* gossips in a pleasant but very suburban way on the National Guard in that city, and says it likes to see the different companies of the several regiments adopting some tasty uniform of their own. The *Argus* recollects with a good deal of pleasure the old "Artillery," with its blue coat and red facings and regulation shako. The "Emmet Guards," with their uniform of blue and green, and bear-skin hats, and their gigantic axe-men, and the "Worths," in their white Austrian uniform; and the "Continentals," after the style of '76, each and all having their admirers. The *Argus* admits that our present system is somewhat different, and, perhaps, improved; but the same diversity of uniform might still exist, and the Albany streets once more be gay with the spirit of other days. No military organization should ever lose its identity; whether belonging to a regiment or not, it can still adhere to its original characteristics, and conform to regimental regulations. We trust that the commands composing the Albany Brigade will have more reverence for existing orders than to follow this advice, for nothing is so prejudicial to the interests of a regimental organization as a patchwork style of dress.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Col. GEO. B. POST announces that this regiment will parade in full marching order on Wednesday, Nov. 6. Companies will be formed and rolls called at 8:30 o'clock A. M., at which time the non-commissioned staff, field music and band, will report to the Adjutant. Line will be formed in front of the armory, Fourteenth-street, facing south, at 9 o'clock.

Commissioned line officers of this regiment will report in fatigue uniform, without side arms, at the room of Company C, at the armory in Fourteenth-street, on every Monday and Thursday evening during the month of October, at 8 o'clock P. M., for instruction.

The following promotion and appointment are announced: Sergt. THEODORE F. ALLEN to be First Lieutenant Company I, *vice* SNOW, resigned. WILLIAM C. ROGERS to be Commissary, (original vacancy.)

During the coming drill season each company will be drilled at least once in each week on an evening to be designated from headquarters, at which drill-rolls will be called at 8 o'clock precisely, and the drill will be continued until 10 o'clock. Company commanders having a preference for a particular evening, by notifying the Adjutant thereof on or before the 10th inst., will, if possible, be accommodated.

Privates A. F. CARMODY and J. HILTON, Company C, having been expelled by a vote of their company for infraction of the company by-laws, the action of the company is approved and confirmed.

ELEVENTH BRIGADE.

This brigade will parade for the purpose of discipline, inspection and review as follows: Howitzer Battery, at the State Arsenal, City of Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 16, at 7:30 o'clock P. M.; right wing of the Forty-seventh Regiment on Thursday, Oct. 17, and the left wing Friday, Oct. 18, at the regimental armory, at 7:30 o'clock P. M. The right wing of the Twenty-third regiment Monday, Oct. 21; left wing, Tuesday, Oct. 22, at the State Arsenal, at 7:30 o'clock P. M. The right wing of the Fifty-sixth Regiment, Thursday, Oct 24; left wing, Friday, Oct. 25, at the State Arsenal, at 7:30 o'clock P. M. The right wing of the Fifty-second Regiment Monday, Oct. 28; left wing, Tuesday, Oct. 29, at the State Arsenal, at 7:30 o'clock P. M. The field and staff of the several regiments will inspect with the right wings.

THE FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

This command will be inspected by wing on Thursday and Friday evenings, agreeably to brigade orders. The following changes are announced;

Resignation—Capt. Henry Irwin, Company E, term of service expired.

Staff Appointment—Thomas B. Kniffin, Commissary of Subsistence, rank of Lieutenant.

Expulsions—Privates William Aspinwall, James Hearne, A. B. Doughty, Luther Ferry, Charles Heitkamp, Thomas Devine, John Richmond, of Company E.

THE CAVALRY BRIGADE.

Gen. POSTLEY announces that General Brigade Orders No. 15, current series, are modified as follows, viz.: Instead of the parades for inspection, by wings, thereby ordered for the First and Third Regiments Cavalry, those regiments will parade as follows, viz.: The First Regiment Cavalry, in full uniform, within Tompkins Park, on the 29th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.; the Third Regiment Cavalry on the 30th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. All other parts of General Orders No. 15 remain unchanged. The Military Code and General Regulations requiring brigade commanders to approve of the election of officers before making returns for commissions, all persons hereafter elected to office in this brigade will be examined by the brigade commander, as to their qualifications, before returns to their commissions be made.

THE THIRD REGIMENT.

In compliance with brigade orders, this regiment will parade for inspection and review, in full uniform, (white gloves and without turbans,) on Monday, the 21st inst. Line will be formed on Twenty-third-street, right resting on Fourth-avenue, at 9 o'clock A. M. Field and staff (mounted) will report to the commandant; non-commissioned staff, band and drum-corps will report to the Adjutant at the regimental armory at 8:45 A. M. Fine for non-attendance $6. This regiment will assemble at the State Arsenal for drill and instruction, in uniform, (without muskets,) on the 16th inst. Line will be formed at 8:15 P. M. First Sergeants' call at 8. Officers and members not reporting at that hour will be returned as absent. Capt. HENRY T. ALLEN, Company B, will detail one corporal and two men to report to the sergeant-major at 7:30 o'clock for guard duty. Said guard will admit none but members of the Press. The officers and non-commissioned staff officers are ordered to assemble in fatigue dress, at the regimental armory, for drill and instruction in Upton's tactics, on the following evenings, at 8:30 o'clock:

Nov. 2, 16, and 30, 1867; Dec. 14 and 28, 1867; Jan. 4 and 18, 1868; Feb. 1 and 15, 1868; March 1 and 15, 1868.

The field officers, adjutant, and sergeant-major, and non-commissioned officers of the several companies will assemble in fatigue dress, for drill and instruction, on the following evenings, viz: Nov. 9 and 23, 1867; Dec. 7 and 21, 1867; Jan. 11 and 25, 1868; Feb. 8 and 22, 1868; March 8 and 22, 1868. Fine for non-attendance at any of the above drills, $3. No visitors will be admitted.

MOONLIGHT PARADE.

The members of Company B, Twenty-second Regiment, are ordered to assemble at the Armory, (west entrance,) in full-dress uniform, including white gloves, to-morrow evening, 14th inst., at 7:15 o'clock, for the purpose of participating in a joint moonlight parade with nine other companies from nine different regiments of the First Division. Company roll-call at at 7:30 precisely. The Commandant hopes that every member of the command will parade on this occasion, as it will be necessary to do so to reach the minimum number agreed upon by the Committee of Arrangements for this parade. First Lieut. THOMAS H. CULLEN will take command of the company. These companies will form in Lafayette-place, right resting on Fourth-street. The line of march will be through Fourth-street to the Bowery, through Broome-street to Broadway, up Broadway to Fourteenth-street, Fifth-avenue and Twenty-fourth-street, passing in review before Major-Gen. SHALER, at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, thence to Lafayette-place, where the line will dismiss. The battalion will be under the command of Capt. CLARK, of the Eighth Regiment, assisted by Capt. BANTA, of the Twelfth, and Capt. SEE, of the Seventy-first.

ELECTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

On the 3d inst. the members of Company G, Twenty-fourth (Troy) Regiment, elected the following officers: President, Charles Eddy; Vice-President, C. L. Fisk; Treasurer, A. M. Church; Financial Secretary, J. M. Cary; Recording Secretary, M. H. Martin; First Sergeant, A. F. Park; Duty Sergeants, W. S. Reynolds, W. A. Felton, C. A. Miller and A. G. Patton; Corporals, James Butler, J. S. Danker, Isaac Tyler, C. A. McLeod, C. O. Greene, D. H. Montony, Frank Wright and S. D. Tucker.

Major-Gen. Carr will review Gen. Woodhall's Albany Brigade on the 17th inst. It will take place on the Albany Road. The division review has been abandoned.

At a meeting of the members of the Troy Battery, held on Wednesday evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing six months: Financial Secretary, G. H. Taylor; Recording Secretary, E. W. Millard; Treasurer, J. R. Whitehead; Finance Committee, C. Hilke, A. H. Green, A. Ives.

The following officers have recently been elected by Company F, Tenth (Albany) Regiment: President, Henry Visscher; Vice-President, James Kyle; Recording Secretary, Joseph Z. St. Cyr; Financial Secretary, John H. Van Bergen; Treasurer, John V. S. Visscher; First Sergeant, Edward F. Reilly; Duty Sergeants, John H. Staldter, Joseph Z. St. Cyr, M. A. Craven and John H. Smith.

Mr. E. H. Andrews has been appointed Hospital Steward of the Ninth Regiment.

In the Howitzer (Brooklyn) Battery the following promotions are announced: Sergt. J. F. Simons to be First Sergeant, *vice* Crump, resigned; First Corporal R. Beebe, Jr., to be Sergeant, *vice* Simons, promoted; Second Corporal William Wilson to be Corporal, *vice* R. Beebe, Jr., promoted; Private J. M. Miller to be Corporal, *vice* Wilson, promoted; Private F. Janes to be Corporal, *vice* Washburne, resigned; Private W. R. McCullough to be Corporal, *vice* Hudson, resigned.

Private Richard Allison of the Second Company, Seventh Regiment, has been unanimously elected Captain of the First Company, to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Capt. Meday to the majority. In the Second Company First Lieut. Charles Van Orden has been elected Captain *vice* Palmer, resigned. Lieut. Henry S. Steele was promoted to the First Lieutenancy, and Orderly-Sergt. G. O. Quillard to the Second Lieutenancy.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

A Second Lieutenancy in the Seventh Regiment of Cavalry has just been conferred by the War Department on ALGERNON G. SMITH, of Ilion, N. Y. Lieut. SMITH was in the service during the war with the One Hundred and Seventeenth New-York Volunteers, and made a brilliant record, being for a time on the staff of Major-Gen. TERRY. He has been ordered to report to his regiment at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

The officers and members of the One Hundred and Tenth (Elmira) Regiment have been ordered by Col. WM. M. GREGG to assemble at the Court-house, in that city, for annual inspection and parade to-morrow, Monday, Oct. 14, at 11 o'clock. Under the care and tuition of so good and experienced an officer as Col. GREGG, we may expect that the One Hundred and Tenth will become the crack regiment of the Southern Tier.

During the progress of the Buffalo Agricultural Fair a review of the Thirty-first Brigade, commanded by Brig.-Gen. WM. F. ROGERS, took place, Major-Gen. R. L. HOWARD being the reviewing officer. The brigade consisted of the Sixty-seventh Regiment, Col. FLACH; Seventy-fourth Regiment, Lieut.-Col. HINES; and Ninety-eighth Regiment, Col. ABBOT. Company E, Fifty-fourth Regiment, of Rochester, also participated in the review, and made a soldierly appearance. The troops were complimented by Gen. HOWARD. The Ninety-eighth Regiment had the credit of turning out the largest number of men, being about 800 strong. After the review the men were dismissed for a ramble about the Fair grounds. In the evening the Rochester Company attended a ball at Gillig's Hall.

We would remind our National Guard friends that the grand festival and reunion of the old Sixty ninth Regiment will take place to-morrow, at Jones' Wood. The occasion will be an interesting one, and the sale of tickets already made insures a complete success.

Sergt. RHODES, of the Fifty-sixth (Brooklyn) Regiment, was recently arrested on the complaint of Col. M. W. COLE, on the charge of wearing his uniform when not on duty. The accused was brought before Justice BUCKLEY on Friday, and held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Capt. F. A. STERRY, commanding Company A, Sixth Regiment, notifies his Company to meet at the Armory on Wednesday evening next, at 8 o'clock, for drill. The regular drills will commence on Wednesday evening, the 30th inst., at 8 o'clock, and will be held upon each Wednesday evening thereafter, until further orders.

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RICH PARIS SILKS,
VERY LOW, AT RETAIL.
PLAIN, BLACK, COLORED and FANCY SILKS, MOIRE ANTIQUES, VELVETS, SATINS, SATINS EUGENIE, EMBROIDERED ROBES and ROBES IMPERIAL, all of the NEWEST DESIGNS,
JUST OPENED.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR.
NEW UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
PARIS TAPESTRIES, BROCATELS, SATINS and SATIN DAMASKS, TERRIES, PLUSHES, REPS, WORSTED DAMASKS, FURNITURE, CHINTZES AND FURNITURE LINENS, CORDS, GIMPS, BANDS, TASSELS.
LACE CURTAINS, VESTIBULE LACES, DRAPERIES, CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES AND FIXTURES.
RELIABLE UPHOLSTERERS
To attend to fitting up HOTELS, STEAMBOATS and RESIDENCES.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.
AT RETAIL,
BREAKFAST ROBES, ROBES DE CHAMBRE, SKIRTS, WAISTS, CORSETS, CORSET COVERS, UNDER GARMENTS, CHILDREN'S DRESSES, CLOAKS, SACQUES, BRIDAL OUTFITS, &c., &c.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

NEW CARPETINGS,
IN VELVETS, BRUSSELS, AXMINSTERS, THREE-PLY,
INGRAIN AND STAIR CARPETINGS,
OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS, MATS, FIXTURES, &c., &c.,
VERY LOW—AT RETAIL.
LORD & TAYLOR
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

CURTAIN GOODS
AND
FURNITURE COVERINGS.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY,
Announce that their stock of goods is now complete, comprising elegant novelties in colors and design, manufactured expressly for their new store.
Their assortment of
LACE CURTAINS,
VESTIBULE LACES,
MUSLINS,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
WINDOW SHADES,
CORNICES, TRIMMINGS, &C.,
is unusually large and well worthy of examination.
ALL GOODS AT POPULAR PRICES.

TABLE LINENS,
TOWELS,
QUILTS,
SHEETINGS,
And every kind of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway.

STORMS, THURBER & CO.,
TO "HOUSEKEEPERS."
We are prepared to supply
MATTRESSES,
BOLSTERS,
PILLOWS, &c., &c.,
at short notice and at most reasonable prices.
SHEETS,
PILLOW-CASES
AND TABLE LINEN
Hemmed, marked and delivered ready for immediate use.
Nos. 637 and 659 Broadway.

BLANKETS,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
AT
LOW PRICES.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
Nos. 637 and 659 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
We have just received our Fall importation of
FRENCH WALKING SUITS,
and will show on MONDAY, the 14th inst., the most elegant assortment of the above ever offered in this City. We have also received a beautiful assortment of
PARIS HAND-MADE COUTILLE CORSETS.
GAYNOR,
Importer and Manufacturer,
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

NO. 751 BROADWAY,
Will open on MONDAY, Oct. 14., cases of new Dress Goods from auction; elegant shades of Merinoes, 85c. per yard. Ten cases more of those English traveling dress goods, 25c. per yard.
STORMS, THURBER & CO.,
No. 751 Broadway.

LAKE & McCREERY,
NO. 471 BROADWAY,
Have now open for the inspection of the ladies of this City their
SPLENDID STOCK OF SILKS,
manufactured expressly for their retail trade, and comprising one of the finest selections of
SILKS,
SATINS,
BROCADES,
MOIRE ANTIQUES
ever offered in this City. Will also offer on MONDAY, Oct. 14, several lines of cheap Silks, received from the recent large auction sales, commencing with a line at
$1 PER YARD.

LAKE & McCREERY,
NO. 471 BROADWAY,
Will offer on MONDAY, Oct. 14,
GREAT BARGAINS IN
IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS,
EPINGLINES,
SIAMS,
MERINOS,
EMPRESS CLOTH,
and other FRENCH AND ENGLISH DRESS GOODS, from the recent heavy auction sales, and will be offered in many instances below their
COST IN GOLD.

LAKE & McCREERY,
No. 471 Broadway,
have opened a SPLENDID STOCK of SACQUES, PALETOTS and JACKETS in
THIBET, VELVET, BEAVER, ASTRACHAN and a great variety of other fancy material.
Also, an
INVOICE of PARIS-MADE SACQUES and JACKETS.
LAKE & McCREERY,
No. 471 Broadway.

LAKE & McCREERY,
NO. 471 BROADWAY,
Have now on hand a splendid assortment of
MOURNING GOODS,
in every style of fabric, for
FALL AND WINTER WEAR.
Also a splendid stock of
REAL LYONS VELVETS,
(28 to 40 inches,)
warranted all silk,
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE POPULAR TRADE.

MOURNING GOODS
FROM AUCTION.
A GREAT SACRIFICE.
BLACK EMPRESS CLOTHS, $1, worth $1 37½.
COLORADO CLOTHS, 75 cents, worth $1.
BARATHEA CLOTHS, $5 per dress, worth $8.
CRAPE CLOTHS, $1 a yard, worth $1 25.
PARISINE CLOTH, 75 cents, worth $1.
BLACK ALPACAS, 62½ cents, worth 87½ cents.
BLACK ALPACAS, 87½ cents, worth $1 25.
CHENE POPLINS, 37½ cents, worth 62½ cents.
SCOTCH WINCEY, 37½ cents, worth 62½ cents.
PLAID AND STRIPED MOHAIRS, $4 per dress, worth $6 50.
WASHING POPLINS, 50 cents, worth 75 cents.
IRISH POPLINS, $2 50, worth $3 50.
RICH BLACK SILKS, splendid bargains.
THIBET AND CLOTH SHAWLS, less than cost of importation.
N. B.—A MOST SUPERIOR STOCK OF BONNETS, SACQUES, &c., in all materials, very, very cheap.
W. JACKSON,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

GO THIS WEEK TO
FOSTER & WELSH
FOR CHEAP BLANKETS, FLANNELS, CASSIMERES, DRESS GOODS, MUSLINS, &C., &C.
Large auction lots of these goods just received, and will be rushed off at half price.
1,000 WOOL BLANKETS, $1 50, $2, $2 50, $3, each.
LARGE LOTS AT $4 A PAIR, WORTH $10.
FLANNELS, 25c., 30c., 35c.
ALL WOOL CASSIMERES, 60c., 75c., $1.
WOOLEN SHAWLS, $1, $1 50, $2, $3, $4, $5.
30,000 yards muslins, 12½c., sold last week at 20c.
GENUINE WAMSSUTTA MUSLINS, 25c.
FOSTER & WELSH,
No. 227 8th-av., near 23d-st., New-York City.
No. 113 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

DRY GOODS.

ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS CARPETS.
From the manufactories of Brinton & Lewis and John Crossley & Sons. First-rate quality, new designs. For sale at low prices.
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No. 273 Canal-st.,
Between Broadway and Elm-st.

THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS.
A fine assortment of Extra Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, desirable patterns, at reduced prices, at retail by
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No. 273 Canal-st.,
Through to No. 31 Howard-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
will open on MONDAY, Oct. 14,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,
consisting of
ROBES, UNDERGARMENTS, CLOAKS, SKIRTS, JACKETS, PANTS.
&c., &c.,
AT EXTREMELY LOW RATES.
BROADWAY and 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
will make large additions
to their
POPULAR STOCKS
of
English Brussels Carpets at.....$2 50 per yard.
English Tapestry Carpets at.....1 75 per yard.
English Velvets at.....3 00 per yard.
Royal Wiltons at.....4 00 per yard.
Together with
choice selection of novelties received by last steamers.
BROADWAY and 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will largely replenish all their POPULAR STOCKS of
SILKS,
At $1, $1 25 and $1 50 per yard.
DRESS GOODS
At 25c., 50c., 75c. and $1 per yard.
FRENCH MERINO CLOTHS, 75c and $1 per yard.
HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENTS
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c.,
AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS.
THE LARGEST AND MOST ELEGANT STOCK OF LONG AND SQUARE
THAT HAVE EVER BEEN OFFERED IN THIS CITY,
FOR SALE AT EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
BROADWAY and 10TH-ST.

THE CONTEST WAXES HOTTER.
Lay on, Macduff, and cursed be he who first cries
HOLD, ENOUGH!
We shall give our customers this week another large lot of WIDE BLEACHED MUSLINS.
SPLENDID QUALITY, and warranted nearly as fine as WAMSUTTAS, for 12½c. a yard.
Also, 20,000 yards of UNBLEACHED MUSLINS, fine and wide, for the same price.
WE BUY THESE MUSLINS FOR CASH,
IN LARGE QUANTITIES,
and the same goods WE sell for 1s. are sold all over the City for 18c. and 20c.
FROM THE NEW-YORK DISPATCH.
"We have spoken of the elegant assortment of goods in a Broadway store, yet there are bargains and attractions in another direction, and we wish to call particular attention to the well-known establishment of
FOSTER BROTHERS.
This firm have on hand a large stock of goods of every description, which they are selling at auction rates. We noticed a bleached muslin, a yard wide, for one shilling a yard. These gentlemen must be adepts in buying, or they never could sell goods at such prices. Evidently low prices rule at
BOTH OF THEIR STORES."
We shall also sell 15,000 yards of genuine MERRIMACK PRINTS for 1s. a yard.
Big lots other prints, 8c., 9c. and 10c.
AUCTION LOTS BLANKETS, $1 50, $2, $2 50 and $3.
ONE LOT $4 50 a pair, worth $7.
IMMENSE LOT AUCTION ALPACAS,
DRESS GOODS, CASSIMERES, MERINOS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS, &c., at any price you wish.
AUCTION FLANNELS, 25c.; former price 37½c.
AUCTION CRASH, 6c. and 8c.
GOOD GINGHAMS, 12½c.
TABLE LINENS, TOWELS, NAPKINS.
QUILTS, &c., very cheap, from the late sales.
Don't forget those splendid Muslins at 12½c. a yard, nor our genuine Merrimack Prints for one shilling.
FOSTER BROTHERS, 8th-av., near 18th-st.,
And FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

MUSLINS! DOWN AGAIN!
A HEAVY DECLINE IN MUSLINS AND CALICOES.
We have just bought several lots at reduced prices, which we are going to sell this week
AT SUCH FEARFUL LOW PRICES
that will frighten some people out of their boots.
COME AND SEE THEM.
DON'T BUY BEFORE YOU HAVE
SEEN OUR GOODS!
ADOLF KUSTER, NO. 225 8TH-AVENUE.

At ADOLF KUSTER'S, No. 225 8th-avenue, the following bargains will be exhibited on and after to-morrow:
Auction lot of Paris double Broche shawls, open centres, black and scarlet, splendid quality, $20 to $25.
Auction lots of Paris double Broche shawls, filled centres, elegant, from $20 to $75.
Auction lots of do. square shawls from $15 to $25.
Auction lot of Scotch plaid double shawls, all wool, very large and fine, $6 and upward.
Auction lots of French merinos, $1.
Auction lots of Coburgs and Alpacas.
Auction lots of chene dress goods.
Auction lots of Empress cloths, $1 the best.
Auction lots of blankets, $1 50 and upward.
Auction lots of all-wool flannels, 25 cents per yard.
Auction lots of Balmoral skirts at $1 25 and upward.
AND 1,000 MORE EXCELLENT BARGAINS.
CALL EARLY! CALL OFTEN!
AT ADOLF KUSTER'S, NO. 225 8TH AVENUE.

WORTH LOOKING AT.
A superb long camel's hair shawl, (black centre,) $2,800. Cheap at $3,500. Can be seen to-morrow at
J. RUSSELL'S,
No. 33 East 20th-st.,
near Broadway.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER
OF
ELEGANT CLOAKS.
No. 1,168 Broadway,
Below 28th-st.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS.—I will open on MONDAY a varied and elegant stock of India Shawls, some of which are among the best shawls ever brought to this country.
J. RUSSELL,
No. 33 East 20th-st.,
near Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

EIGHTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

NORTH RIVER INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1867.

A dividend of five per cent., free from Government tax, upon the capital stock of this Company, for the six months ending 30th of September last, has this day been declared, payable on and after 10th of October inst. The transfer book will be closed from the 3d until the 10th inst.

By order.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R. CO., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURGH, Sept. 26, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared the regular Quarterly Dividend (No. 15) of 2½ per cent., free of Government tax, for the quarter ending Sept. 30, payable on and after TUESDAY, 15th of October, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh.

The transfer-books will close on the 30th inst., at 2 P. M., and will reopen on the 16th of October.
F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, No. 71 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 3, 1867.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free from Government tax on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
All deposits made on or before the 20th of October will draw interest from the 1st of October.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURGH,
Cor. South 7th and 1st sts.
Money deposited on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1. Six per cent. interest on sums up to $5,000 (five thousand) allowed, free of tax.
PETER M. DINGEE, President.
WM. GRANDY, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BANKING HOUSE, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-AV., OPPOSITE COOPER INSTITUTE.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from tax, paid on ALL DEPOSITS from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before the 20th of October will draw interest from Oct. 1. Interest payable in January.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
SOUTHWEST CORNER OF BOWERY AND CANAL-ST.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID ON ALL SUMS FROM FIVE TO FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW, OR ON OR BEFORE OCT. 20, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM OCT. 1.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Sec'y. GEO. FOLSOM, Pres't.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1,948 3d-av., between 125th and 126th sts., open daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 7 P. M. Deposits made previous to Oct 20 draw interest from Oct. 1.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV. corner 42d-st. Open daily. Interest 6 per cent. on all sums of $5 and upward. Deposits made before the 21st draw interest from the 1st of October.
SAMUEL NEWBY, President.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I OFFER FOR SALE THE LIBRARY of Charles Anthon, LL.D., deceased. In collecting it, during the long period of forty-eight years, it was the rule of its late possessor never to buy a book merely for its rarity or for beauty of typography alone, but always to secure the latest and best edition, and the result is that he has left a library unrivaled in this country. It was brought down to the day of his death in every department of classical literature. In the hope that I may not be compelled to scatter the books by a public auction, I offer the collection to public institutions or individuals on the following terms: The books to be appraised by suitable persons, appointed by buyer and seller, and a discount of 10 per cent. (ten per cent.) allowed upon such sum as shall be agreed upon. The books will be upon the shelves during the next two months, and can be seen and further particulars obtained by applying to
GEORGE C. ANTHON, Executor,
No. 212 5th-av., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

5-20 COUPONS,
DUE NOV. 1,
CASHED IN GOLD.
REGISTERED INTEREST BOUGHT ON LIBERAL TERMS.
BY
HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK AUCTIONEER,
DEALER AND BROKER
IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS AND BONDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
ESTABLISHED SIXTEEN YEARS.
☞ Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at all the Stock Exchange Boards, and at Private Sale, on commission. Securities not usually sold at the regular Stock Boards are a specialty with this house.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.
Exchange on London and Paris,
Sight Drafts on Edinburgh and Glasgow,
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold
At the New-York Stock Exchange.
JAMES G. KING'S SONS,
No. 54 William-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

$20,000.
A manufacturing business of a most desirable kind for sale, giving the purchaser exclusive control of a business, the present demands of which will now net $1,000 per week. This is a chance of rare value, and parties who can invest the above capital are invited to call and obtain the full particulars, of FRENCH, BROOKS & CO., No. 614 Broadway, New-York, or address by letter. A personal interview is preferred.

WISCONSIN BONDS.
Kenosha Town Bonds,
Racine Town Bonds,
Watertown Town Bonds,
Fond du Lac Town Bonds,
Sheboygan Town Bonds,
La Crosse Town Bonds,
Milwaukee (readjusted) 5 Per Cent,
Milwaukee (repudiated) aid Beloit R. R.,
Milwaukee (repudiated) aid Superior R. R.,
Wanted by GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.
Dealer in miscellaneous securities.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 30, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Assistant Treasurer at New-York has been instructed to issue three per cent. Certificates as authorized by Act of Congress, approved March 2, 1867, in denominations of $5,000 and $10,000 each, in redemption of the Compound Interest Notes maturing in the months of October and December next.

The accrued interest on all notes presented for such redemption will be paid in currency.
H. McCULLOCH, Secretary.

In accordance with the foregoing notice the Compound Interest notes therein mentioned will now be received at this office, and certificates issued for the principal thereof. Interest on the notes will be computed to Oct. 15, 1867, at which time the certificates bear date. Schedules may be obtained on application at the office. H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.
UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1867.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 8, 1867.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH RESOLUTIONS adopted this day by the stockholders and directors of this Company, notice is hereby given, that a distribution of capital stock, to the amount of twenty-five (25) per cent. on the present capital, will be made to the stockholders of the Company, appearing as such on the books of the Company at three (3) o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the sixteenth (16th) day of October, 1867. Such distribution will be made by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York City, which Company will, on application, give information with reference to fractional shares.
WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PARK, NORTH AND EAST RIVER R. R. CO., COR. 51ST-ST., AND 10TH-AV., NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of this Company for the election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held on the third TUESDAY of October next, (Oct. 15,) at 12 o'clock M. For the convenience of the shareholders the meeting will be held in the Grand Jury Room, U. S. Court Building, No. 41 Chambers-st., first floor. By order. SIDNEY E. FORDHAM, Secretary.

NOTICE.—A STATED MEETING OF THE shareholders of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, Oct. 21, 1867, at the office of the Secretary, corner of 5th-av. and 9th-st., Brooklyn. Polls will be opened at 12 M. and closed at 2 o'clock P. M. ED. F. DRAYTON, Secretary.

SIGHT OR TIME DRAFTS ON THE First National Bank of Boise City, Idaho, for sale at the National Bank of North America, New-York.

PROPOSALS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO CONTRACTORS—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of Monday, Oct. 21, 1867, for the completion of the following unfinished sewers, to wit: Specification 49—Sewer in 7th-st., from Hudson River to and through 10th-av. to 75th-st. Specification 50—Sewers between 51st and 56th sts. and between 9th-av. and Hudson River. Specification 51—Sewers in 47th and 49th sts., between 10th and 11th avs. and in 11th-av.; and Specification 52—Sewers in Allen-st., between Canal and Rivington sts., and in Grand-st., between Centre and Elm sts. Also, for the construction of stone-block pavements in 26th-st., between 3d-av. and East River; in 47th-st., between 11th-av. and Hudson River; in 52d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; in 34th-st., between 10th and 11th avs., and in 39th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Also, for the following crosswalks: Across West-st., from south side of Morton-st. to Pier No. 50 North River; also, across West-st. at north side of West 10th-st.; also, across West-st. at north side of Christopher-st., and also across West-st. to Pier No. 44 North River. Plans may be seen and specifications obtained on application at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 8 1867.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, Sept. 25, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until Oct. 15, 1867, for furnishing, fitting and delivering complete, the stylobate finish and counter of the new banking-room in the north wing of the Treasury Building. The same is intended to be of polished granite or polished marble; if of the latter material, the base should be of dark (if not black) color, and the upper members of variegated marble but of harmonious tints.

The bidder must state the kind of materials he proposes to furnish and submit small polished samples of the same.

Drawings of the work to be furnished may be obtained at this office.

The whole work must be done in the best and most perfect manner, and the material be of the soundest texture and choice and even tints, all to the satisfaction and acceptance of the Supervising Architect.

It must be furnished and delivered complete, ready for placement on or before the 1st day of March, 1868.

Payments will be made on estimates prepared by authorized officers of the Department, of which 20 per centum will be retained until completion of the work.

The Department reserves the right to reject any and all of the bids should it be deemed for the interests of the Government so to do.

Bids to be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Stylobate Finish and Counter for Banking-room," and addressed to the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department.

A. B. MULLETT,
Supervising Architect.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 19 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 9, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, the 18th inst., for furnishing by contract the following-named Musical Instruments, viz.:

1 E flat Picola,	3 B flat Tenors,
1 E flat Clarionet,	2 B flat Baritones,
3 B flat Clarionets,	2 E flat Tubas,
3 E flat Cornets,	1 bass Drum,
4 B flat Cornets,	1 small Drum,
3 E flat Altos,	1 pair Cymbals.

The above-named instruments will be of plain, inexpensive manufacture, but good and suitable for the purpose intended.

No bid will be entertained unless accompanied by samples of all the instruments.

Further information may be had at this office.

The United States reserve the right to reject any part or the whole of a bid, as may be deemed to the interest of the service.

Proposals should state how soon the instruments can be furnished, and should be indorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Musical Instruments."

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
C. G. SAWTELLE, Brevet Brig.-Gen.
and Q. M. U. S. A. in charge of depot A. C. and E.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Eleventh Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until WEDNESDAY, Oct. 16, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the stoves, &c., required for Primary School-house No. 31 in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-street.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

EDWARD MIEHLING,
WM. W. LYON,
JOSEPH WAUGLER,
HIRAM WISNER,
THEO. TOOKER,
Trustees of the Eleventh Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Tenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, Oct. 16, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the stoves, &c., for the addition to Grammar Schoolhouse No. 42, in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

GEORGE KINZER,
J. C. ACHESON,
G. T. PATTERSON,
ROBT. B. BREESE,
WM. McCAFFIL,
Trustees of the Tenth Ward.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 187 Chambers-st.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $384 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 29 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

STEAM BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company,

INMAN LINE,

will dispatch one of their steamships between Antwerp and New-York every four weeks.

Sailing from New-York:

ETNA.....WEDNESDAY, Oct 23
CITY OF CORK.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20

From Pier No. 45 North River.

Sailing from Antwerp:

ETNA.....Sept. 28
CITY OF CORK.....Oct. 26

RATES OF PASSAGE:

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM ANTWERP.	
First cabin	$100	First cabin	$80
Steerage	40	Steerage	40

Payable in currency. Payable in gold.

For further information apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,

with other first-class steamers building. To sail:

NEBRASKA.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 16
MANHATTAN.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 23
MINNESOTA.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 6

From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, to Havre, calling at Falmouth, carrying the United States mails from Pier No. 46 North River, on the following days, at noon:

FULTON.....C. H. Townsend...Saturday, Oct. 26
ARAGO.....H. A. Gadsden....Saturday, Nov. 23
FULTON.....C. H. Townsend...Saturday, Dec. 21
ARAGO.....H. A. Gadsden....Saturday, Jan. 18

and every twenty-eight days thereafter.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD.

FIRST-CLASS.....$120
SECOND-CLASS.....70

Through tickets to London $5 extra.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuable unless bills of lading, having the value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For further information apply to JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

JAS. A. WOTTON, Havre General Agent in Europe. L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., Paris.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.

Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for:

LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
HIBERNIA, MUNRO, SATURDAY, Oct. 12.
EUROPA, CRAIG, SATURDAY, Oct. 19.
UNITED KINGDOM, DONALDSON, SATURDAY, Oct. 26.

From the Company's Pier No. 20 North River.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:

To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $80, according to location.

Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $1 0.

Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.

Prepaid certificates from those ports, $35.

Passengers forwarded to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.

To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 22.

These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, from Pier No. 6 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. RICHARD ADAMS, Oct. 17.
COLUMBIA, Capt. D. B. BARTON, Oct. 24.
MAGAL, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Oct. 31.

For freight or passage, apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LEMESURIER, will sail for the above ports from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, at noon on SATURDAY, Oct. 5. SATURDAY, Nov. 2

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50

Payable in gold.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

REGULAR LINE.

FIRST STEAMER FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS.

The fine steamship PERIT,

E. A. DELANEY, Commander,

is now receiving freight at Pier No. 4, North River, and will leave on THURSDAY, Oct. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

Goods forwarded to Indianola and Lavacca without charge, and also to the interior by railroad without charge for drayage in Galveston.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st.

Steamships ALBEMARLE SARATOGA, HATTERAS, NIAGARA and VIRGINIA.

Leaving every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Rivers, Virginia and Tennessee, Air Line and Petersburgh Railroads and their connections.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

For freight or passage apply on the pier, or to JAMES McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—Freight, as usual, lower than by any other line. First cabin passage, $18.

The notable and popular side-wheel steamship ALABAMA, J. LIMEBURNER, Commander, is now receiving freight, and will sail on SATURDAY, 19th inst., at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 E. R., foot of Wall-st.

Through bills of lading given for all points in the interior, and special attention given to forwarding, free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

The fast A 1 steamship SARAGOSSA will sail on the following Saturday.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—EVERY THURSDAY.—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S steamships

H. R. SUDER, Capt. LEBBY, THURSDAY, Oct. 17.
MONEKA, Capt. WINCHESTER, THURSDAY, Oct. 24, from Pier No. 6 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.

For freight or passage apply to WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
CHANGE OF DAY OF SAILING.
FIVE EVERY SATURDAY.
FREIGHT AT THE REDUCED RATES.

Steamship HUNTSVILLE, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, leaves SATURDAY, Oct. 12, 1867.

Steamship MONTGOMERY, Capt. THOS. LYON, leaves SATURDAY, Oct. 19, 1867.

At 2 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

OCTAVUS COHEN & Co., Agents, Savannah.

All goods destined for the interior, shipped by this Line, consigned to the Central Railroad and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, or to Octavus Cohen & Co., Agents in Savannah, will be forwarded to place of destination at a total cost not to exceed that now charged by the combination lines. R. LOWDEN, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.
FREIGHT AT HALF TARIFF RATES.

The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships

GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Oct. 17.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, Oct. 24.

From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points connected with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in the interior of Florida and by Florida steamers to all points on the coast.

For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEN. GRANT, Capt. E. W. HOLMES, will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on SATURDAY, Oct. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. R. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West st.

The GEN. MEADE will follow Oct. 26.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:

MARIPOSA, on SATURDAY, Oct. 26.

All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.

For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

COAL.

COAL DELIVERED BY

PARMELE BROTHERS

IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

English House Cannel, Liverpool and American Orrell, Lehigh, Locust Mountain and Schuylkill Coals carefully prepared for family and office use.

Orders received at No. 32 Pine-st. New-York.

COKE $4 PER CHALDRON, DELIVERED; made from best imported coal; families, hotels and manufactories supplied. Manhattan Gas Works, 15th-st. and Avenue C. J. SMITH.

STEAMBOATS.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.

The new and beautiful steamer, RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. C. TIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26 (Peck-slip,) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold—and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.

Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier No. 26, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's place, Rocky Point and Setauket.

FOR MYSTIC, CONN.

The elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. W. H. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip,) East River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., connecting with trains. J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.

The favorite steamboat MATA will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, Oct. 10, 2 P. M.	Friday, Oct. 11, 12 M.
Saturday, Oct. 12, 2 P. M.	Monday, Oct. 14, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 15, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 16, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 17, 10 A. M.	Friday, Oct. 18, 1¼ A. M.
Saturday, Oct. 19, 11 A. M.	Monday, Oct. 21, 6½ A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 22, 1 P. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 23, 12 M.
Thursday, Oct. 24, 1 P. M.	Friday, Oct. 25, 7 A. M.
Saturday, Oct. 26, 2 P. M.	Monday, Oct. 28, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 29, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 30, 9 A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 31, 9¼ A. M.	

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, Oct. 14, 2:30 P. M.	Monday, Oct. 14, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 15, 3 P. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 15, 7:30 A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 17, 7 A. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 16, 7 A. M.
Friday, Oct. 18, 7:30 A. M.	Thursday, Oct. 17, 10:30 A. M.
Saturday, Oct. 19, 11:30 A. M.	Friday, Oct. 18, 11 A. M.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITESTONE, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after Wednesday, Sept. 25, the elegant new steamboat ARROWSMITH, Capt. POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 21 East River, (foot of Catharine-st.) daily, Sundays excepted, at 3:30 P. M. for above-named places.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY 50c., AND corresponding reduction on through tickets to all points West and North. The first-class steamers CONSTITUTION and C. VANDERBILT leave Pier 41 North River daily, (except Saturdays,) at 6 P. M., connecting with New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Fare on Sundays, $1 50.

ALBANY DAY LINE.—THE STEAMBOATS C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Desbrosses-st. at 8:30 A. M. and 34th-st. pier at 8:45, on alternate days, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Malden, Catskill and Hudson.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with the railroad.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River at 3 o'clock daily, and foot 34th-st. at 3:10 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

FALL ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.

Leave James-slip:

7:30 A. M., mail train for Greenport and all way stations.

10 A. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.

3:10 P. M. Express train for River Head and for Greenport, Saturday's only.

4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.

5:30 P. M. Farmingdale, Glen Cove, and all way stations, and for North Islip Saturday's only. To take effect Oct. 3.

Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M.; arrive at Hunter's Point at 4:30 P. M.

To take effect Oct. 5.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED—A FURNISHED ROOM ON SECOND or third floor, with grate and bath, with or without board, in a family of three or four persons; terms must be moderate and stated in reply; reference given and desired. Address B. C., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

WANTED—UNFURNISHED OR FURNISHED rooms, with board, for a family of three adults and five children (under 13 years,) at a moderate price. References unexceptionable. Address W. D., Box No. 4,660 Post-office.

PLEASANT ROOMS AND BOARD FOR the Winter may be obtained of the advertiser at his country residence; liberal table, library, piano, &c.; terms moderate. Address H. E., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

A LADY, LIVING ALONE IN A COMFORTABLE house, in a desirable part of this City, would rent a suite of rooms or two large single rooms to gentlemen, without board. Information may be had at No. 31 West 36th-st.

A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY AT NO. 260 West 11th-st., can accommodate a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen with a furnished or unfurnished front room, on second floor, and board; gas and bath-room; terms moderate.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, in a first-class house; the room second story, front, with all the modern improvements; price moderate; unexceptionable references required. Address Box No. 238 Post-office, stating price and location.

BROOKLYN—NO. 74 CLARK-ST., BETWEEN Hicks and Henry-sts.; a pleasant suite of rooms, with board, for a family or single gentlemen (furnished to order); reference required.

AT NO. 34 WEST 21ST-ST., A HANDSOMELY furnished front room in second floor, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, with first-class board.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife, infant and nurse; will pay about $40 per week; private family preferred. Address, with particulars, D., Box No. 2,977 Post-office.

BOARDING.—AN ELEGANT SUITE OF HANDsomely furnished rooms, on second floor, may be obtained, with board, on 21st-st., near 5th-av. Apply to J. Q. FOWLER, No. 3 West 23d-st., 5th-av. Hotel.

WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED ROOM, WITH pantry and full board for one gentleman; state terms, which must be moderate. Address J. B. C., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

TO LET—TWO LARGE ROOMS ON THE second floor to a party of gentlemen; also a room to suit two, and one to suit one. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED LARGE room and one small room to let to gentlemen without board, in a small private family, in house No. 308 West 19th-st., near 8th-av.

NO. 239 WEST 36TH-ST., BETWEEN 7th and 8th avs.—Nicely furnished rooms, with board, for gentlemen and their wives and single gentlemen.

NO. 75 FIFTH-AV., NEAR DELMONICO'S.—Handsomely furnished rooms to let, en suite or single, with or without board; table first-class; terms moderate. References exchanged.

NO. 63 IRVING PLACE—A SPLENDID large parlor and bedroom, first floor front; elegantly furnished; piano; large pantry; hot and cold water; private table if required. References exchanged.

NO. 60 WEST 14TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, with or without board: a suite of elegantly furnished parlors on first floor. Refer to DAVID HILDRETH, Esq., of New-York Hotel.

NO. 140 EAST 12TH-ST., (NEW NO. 240,) between 2d and 3d aves., handsomely furnished rooms, with or without board.

NO. 101 WEST 19TH-ST.—A PARLOR, with adjoining bedroom, with every convenience for one or two gentlemen. References exchanged.

BOARD—NEAR THE COOPER INSTITUTE.—Fine large rooms, with good board, for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, No. 73 7th-st.

PRIVATE FAMILY NO. 137 (OLD NO. 99) West 20th-st., will let a handsome back parlor with board.

TO LET—TO A GENTLEMAN, WITHOUT board, a nicely furnished room in a private family. Address W. H., Box No. 3,675 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED FOR TWO PERSONS. A private family would be preferred. Address MERCHANT, No. 823 Broadway, Union-square Post-office.

ROOMS ON THE SECOND FLOOR AND one on the fourth floor can be had, with board, at No. 117 East 17th-st., seven doors from Union-square.

A SUITE OF WELL-FURNISHED rooms, on second floor, on Madison-square, with first-class board. Address H. C., Box 763 Post-office.

BOARD AT CORNWALL FOR THE FALL and Winter. JAMES G. ROE.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

HOTEL DE SANTA ISABEL,

HAVANA, CUBA,

Has removed from Calle de la Havana to the palace of the late Count of Santovenia, in front of the Captain-General's Palace, Plaza de Armas. Kept in American style. Large airy rooms and first-class attention.

L. SAY, Proprietor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 224 Chrystie-st., between Stanton and Houston sts., near the Bowery, first floor.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH LADY'S MAID, A situation with a private family going to Europe; the most satisfactory references can be obtained. Apply at her present employer's, No. 11 West 21st-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER IN A private family by a respectable man (German.) Inquire of Mr. BIDWELL, No. 8 Beekman-st., Room 10.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO OBTAIN employment for the afternoon and evening in any respectable capacity; can furnish undoubted references as to ability and character. Address W. B. N., Box No. 933 Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO GOOD society as companion, competent to direct household affairs in a small family where the lady is an invalid; best of reference required. Call at No. 20 East 22d-st., between 5 and 11 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PLAIN SEAMstress and hair-dresser in a small family; best reference required; good wages given. Apply for three days at No. 103 Clarendon Hotel.

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS.,
PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c.,
No. 292 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE,

NOS. 48 AND 50 EAST 27TH-ST.,

will reopen Sept. 17.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Pupils prepared for college, West Point, Naval Academy and business. Primary department for young boys, gymnasium, &c. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils for the last twelve years. Over two hundred last year.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

ORANGE PRIORY.

A Home Boarding-school for young ladies and children, opened Sept. 9. For prospectus address Miss S. H. GALE, Orange, N. J.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 101 East 28th-st., corner of Park-av., is reopened.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies. No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York, will reopen, Sept. 17.

REV. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—NOS 27 AND 29 4TH-AV., NEW-YORK. REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 16. Rev. GEO. W. BACON, M. D., LL. B., Principal. Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL. B., Vice-Principal. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. Young men prepared for college, business, West Point, Naval Academy or Mining School. Modern languages under charge of experienced instructors. There are no extra charges. Circulars at the bookstores.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 32 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., No. 820 Broadway, and No. 116 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF PUPILS.

The best talent in Europe and America is secured, and no inferior teachers are nor will be engaged in the institution.

The directors will spare neither pains nor expense to retain the reputation which the Conservatory has so justly acquired during the past four years, that of the first MUSIC SCHOOL in America.

TERMS.—Regular classes $10 per quarter for every branch of instruction.

EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, A. F. LEGAL, HENRY MOLLENHAUER, } Musical Directors.

S. N. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NO. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY,

Corner 22d-st., opens Sept. 16. Twelfth year. Rooms spacious, airy, highly ventilated and steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Six have just entered college unconditionally—four Columbia, one Harvard, one Yale. Another fine class is preparing. Examination. A Literary Union, gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

Reopens Oct. 7. Examination for admission, Oct. 3, 10 A. M.

For catalogues and information apply to Dean of Faculty. HENRY DRISLER, LL.D., Acting President.

49th-st., corner 4th-av., New-York.

EVENING CLASSES OF FRENCH,

BY

MR. C. FARREGOU, A. M.,
No. 218 West 47th-st.,
Third door west of Broadway.

Second class will commence Nov. 7.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The tenth annual term of this institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2, and will continue until May 14, 1868. Graduates are admitted to the Bar. For catalogues containing fuller information address THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden &c.

LESPINASSE
FRENCH INSTITUTE,
Washington Heights. French the language of the school. Spanish, German and English, classics; graduating courses in surveying and business. Circulars at No. 183 Broadway; No. 913, drug-store; No. 701, music-store.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF N. Y. UNIVERSITY,

IN WASHINGTON-SQUARE.

Classical, Commercial, Primary, French.
Fits for College, Business, West Point

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS,
Florida, Orange County, N. Y. Next session opens Oct. 21; superior advantages offered; number limited to 30; institution endowed; terms $125 per session of 20 weeks.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st., old No. 32, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

No. 32 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., No. 820 Broadway, and No. 116 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Theory Classes now forming.

Terms $15 per quarter.

MISS JAUDON'S
DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 56 7TH-AV.,
OPENED SEPT. 19.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL,

for the careful
INSTRUCTION OF A FEW BOYS,
No. 907 Broadway.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS'

English and French Day School for young ladies, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23, at No. 116 West 42d-st., New-York.

MRS. JOHN W. BLIGH

Reopened her seminary for young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., on the 23d of September.

S. A. FARRAND'S COLLEGIATE ACADEMY, No. 695 6th-av., near 40th-st.

Sufficient time is given to explain the difficulties each pupil meets with, and great pains are taken to teach him HOW TO STUDY. THIS IS DONE SO THOROUGHLY THAT HE NEEDS NO HELP AT HOME.

Among the patrons of the school are:

Rev. T. S. Hastings, Horatio Brown,
Rev. Isaac Ferris, Joel D. Hunter,
Rev. Peter Stryker, Charles Folsom,
Rev. Howard Osgood, Gamaliel G. Smith,
Rev. E. H. Chapin, William H. Vermilye,
Rev. M. Meier Smith, John J. Donaldson,
Dr. Chas. F. Taylor, William H. Osborn,
George A. Wicks, Charles A. Davison,
Charles Cornbrop, John Hilton,
Chas. H. Ludington, Edward Smith,
Robert Jaffray, William P. Williams,
John A. Stewart, William E. A. Mackintosh

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16. A few boarders taken into the family of the Principal at Washington Heights. Families coming late to town may have their sons boarded for a few weeks. Circulars at the bookstore, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school, cor. Broadway and 20th-st.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation.

Every facility is provided for a thorough course of liberal and practical education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers.

For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

GALIN METHOD.—C. H. FARNHAM'S classes in vocal music will open at Church of Ascension Lecture-room, No. 68 West 11th-st., (two doors west of 6th-av.), MONDAY, Oct. 28, at 3½ and 7½ P. M. Tickets, circulars and pamphlets at Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway; pamphlets of American News Company and of newsdealers.

MR. AND MISS STEERS' SCHOOL, No. 56 West 11th-st., reopened Sept. 23. The reading class on history and of Shakspeare, and the French conversation class will commence Nov. 1. The class for little boys reopened Sept. 24, at 68 West 11th-st.

IRVINGTON, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y., Mme. GIRAUD, for nine years principal of a large school in Brooklyn, will receive a limited number of young ladies; complete English and French instruction; French spoken.

CIRCULARS OF SEVERAL GOOD Schools, for free use of parents, at J. W. SCHERMERHORN & CO.'S bookstore, No. 430 Broome-st., near Broadway. Also a complete Register of Teachers who seek positions.

THE MISSES HOWLAND'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 22 East 35th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23. Miss H. will be at home on and after Sept. 12. Until then address by letter as above.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET will reopen Sept. 16, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium in. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York. For full information see circular. Address as above.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI, ASSISTED BY MME. GRIEUMARD, will reopen her English and French school for young ladies and children, No. 40 Irving-place, TUESDAY, Sept. 24.

MISS SARAH A. YOUNG, NO. 1,214 BROADway, will reopen her school on MONDAY, Sept. 16, for children of both sexes. There is a spacious gymnasium where the children are exercised daily.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding School for Young Ladies, College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J. A NATIVE FRENCH TEACHER RESIDES IN THE FAMILY.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. The next school year will commence Sept. 2, 1867. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

JACKSON INSTITUTE, DANBURY, CONN.—Family School for boys under fourteen years of age. Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

MISS FOSTER'S BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, Yonkers, New-York. Boarding pupils limited to six.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL RE-OPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 125 Madison-av., on Monday, Sept. 23.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS—FOR BOYS 668 6th-av., bet. 39th and 40th sts.; for girls 66 West 36th-st.; reopen Sept. 16. Address E. M. COE.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, No. 128 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., reopens for boarding and day pupils Sept. 18.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,128 Broadway; classes preparing for college. Hours from 9 to 2.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 260 West 23d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for Young Ladies, No. 332 West 20th-st., reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRington, Berkshire County, Mass.; a family school for 30 boys. S. PARSONS PRATT, A. M., Principal.

MR. R. P. JENKS' SCHOOL, AT NO. 1,123 Broadway, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 1,314 Broadway, reopens Sept. 16.

INSTRUCTION.

THE

FIFTH-AV. INSTITUTE

FOR THE

BUSINESS EDUCATION

OF

YOUNG MEN,

No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st.,
New-York,

Will open on TUESDAY, Oct. 15, 1867.

Prof. WM. J. NEVIUS, Principal, assisted by an efficient corps of teachers.

W. E. Shader's new method of teaching penmanship is used at this establishment.

Prospectus sent on application.

A SMALL, SELECT FRENCH AND ENGlish School in the vicinity of 30th-st. and 5th-av. For circulars apply at No. 49 East 23d-st.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

THE NEW-YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE FOR WOMEN will open at No. 102 East 12th-st., (new No.,) Nov. 4.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY OF NEW-ENGLAND, experienced in teaching, and qualified to instruct in English, French and music, desires a position as governess in a private family; does not object to go South. Address, personally or by letter, Miss DALHOUN, No. 63 West 37th-st.

A LATE MEMBER OF THE UNIVERSITY of Oxford, previously a graduate of Harvard College, will receive private pupils and prepare them for the English or American Universities. Address OXFORD, Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

PARISIAN FRENCH.—MLLE. DE WAILLY will resume her instruction in schools and families, private lessons and classes, Sept. 23. Apply personally or by note, at No. 120 43d-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING the usual branches, French acquired in Paris, Italian and music, wishes an engagement as visiting governess; good reference can be given. Address Mrs. H. L. J., Box No. 1,026 Station O.

MR. ROULLIER, PROFESSOR OF THE French and Latin languages, gives lessons either at his residence, No. 6 West 11th-st., or at the pupil's.

AUCTION SALES.

LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 18 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 4, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 400 Washington-st., New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 22d day of October, 1867, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., to be continued from day to day, the following articles of Army Clothing and Equipage:

31,624 Woolen Blankets.	244,632 C. F. Drawers.
7,211 Rubber Blankets.	7,064 Domet Drawers.
5,688 Rubber Ponchos.	15,496 Trousers, horse.
68,455 Pegged Bootees, Cloth Gymnastics.	107,131 Forage Caps.
83,125 Hand-sewed Bootees, pairs.	34,374 Undress Coats, untrimmed.
36,360 Hand-sewed Boots, pairs.	21,336 Do. Init., trimmed.
31,835 Peg'd Boots, pairs.	3,078 Do. Cav., trimmed.
22,364 Great Coats, horse.	2,965 Do. Art., trimmed.
106,912 Do. do., foot.	184,936 Great Coat straps.
25,418 Gray Flan'l Shirts.	18,488 Jackets, Cav. privates.
69,919 Domet Shirts.	8,285 Undr. Coats, Infit. privates.
134 Undr. Coats, Art. Musicians.	2,869 Do., do., Art. do.
824 Jack'ts, Cav. do.	277,413 Hat-cords, Infit.
262 Unif. Coats, Engineers.	469 Do., Hospital Stewards.
58 do., do., Ordnance.	144 Eagles for Lt.

A LADY ON THE PLAINS.

The East and the West—Frontier Experiences—The Red Slayer of the Plains—Whisky and Fat Pork—Men and Women, Married and Single, Red and White—Julesburgh.

JULESBURGH, on the Plains, Tuesday, Oct. 1, 1867.

The frontiers! Neutral tracts of prairie land, on which the individuality of the West struggles with the conservatism of the East for empire. Here on this impalpable but unmistakable line opposing interests meet but clash not. He must look below the surface who sees two parties in the populations of these frontier towns and tracts, and deeper still to see the conflict, and still deeper to determine which is the winning side. The Eastern man, calm and determined, beneath an exterior easy, suave, and conciliating, is apt to let appearances go a little against him, while the Westerner—sensitive, courageous, ready, blunt, generous and careless—will endure a loss easier than he will bear a slight, or the shadow of a slight. The Eastern man, bent on the acquisition of gold, is ready to cater to every prejudice of his Western friend and customer, and is particularly careful to lay his "stuck-up" airs aside, "stuck-up" airs being the special abhorence of this Sir Bruin of the prairies. Stuck-up vice is the vice of stylish cut clothes of any cloth, clean collars and well-fitting gloves. These articles inspire the native-born lords of these illimitable wastes with the desire to "take the starch out of them." Owing to this and to the exigencies of life in a new country, manners and methods and attire are preëminently Western, but the ever-receding lines of the frontiers prove that the East is slowly but surely carrying its eagles of conquest toward the setting sun.

Leaving civilization and that triumph of accommodation the Pulman line of silver palace cars, we took a train for Omaha. A lumbering vehicle called a stage-coach took us from the railroad to the ferry, where we waited, by the watch one hour, for *Maria Bayless*, the ferry-boat, to "tote" us over. By the way, what a low ambition is prevalent everywhere among these Western people of giving their daughters' names to boats, mules and horses. We have seen many a "Jane Brown" and "Sallie Roberts" kicked and beaten by drivers and muleteers. But the ladies—every woman here is a lady—seem to like it. An omnibus took us from the ferry to the town—city they call it—of Omaha. We stopped in front of a square brick pile, which the driver announced as "the Hernon House, a first-class hotel," and then threw his reins to a small boy, and went off with the air "'twill have to suit you; there's no choice."

Leaving Omaha next day, we embark for the terminus of that last magnificent undertaking of the age—the Union Pacific Railroad. Embark is the right word here, for it is a venturesome thing to do. But "nothing venture, nothing have," you know. Nowhere venture, nowhere go. Ah, the chivalry of enterprise risking all for gold, we murmured, as we dashed through the hunting-grounds whose possession the red man and the pale face dispute with devastation on one side and attempted extermination on the other. We of the East are apt to become poetical over "the poor Indian," to look upon him as a hunted deer, as a wounded stag pursued unto death by the relentless white man. But they know him better on the frontier. Here, on his lordly sweeps of land, the red slayer proves his power and will to slay; he makes himself known and felt. Witness this railroad track torn up, that train of cars that but a day ago trailed its swift length along the prairie, now lying a smouldering wreck, and the lusty, vigorous fellows who directed it lying on the way side, some living, others dead, one scalped, while around are the rifled boxes of ammunition, cutlery, commissary stores and dry goods.

Owing to this torn up track, and to the wreck of matter lying across it, also to rumors of danger still ahead, we lay over two nights and two days. Every lady is in terror at the palpably unprotected state of everything, and her escort as if to aggravate her whispers, "And with my gun I'll guard you," but she has already lost the power to be at peace. Every one is clamoring against the delay, and to telegrams sent wishing to know how long we must lie here we get back the reply as long as the line is unsafe.' In the meantime laborers make a switch, and prospectors go out and examine the line. They bring in a living man, who found his own scalp after the *melée*. Head and scalp are kept on ice while he awaits to be conveyed to a physician at Omaha.

They call this a settlement—this stopping-place. It seems more pitched than settled, but it is six or seven years old. It consists of a trading-post, a hotel, a restaurant, and a bar-room, or rather bar-house—since it has but one room, and that is devoted to drinking purposes—and a couple of other houses, each containing a bar-room. "For whom is all this drinking accommodation?" one is constrained to ask. "For no one in particular," is the reply; "but whisky always sells when it's called for, and it's pretty sure to be called for if it is on hand; besides, it don't eat nothing, and it is so handy to have in the house, where there is children and no cow." Frequent and copious are the libations of Mr. Settler and family, yet he is never seen affected by liquor. This seems marvelous to the uninitiated, but it must be remembered that the effect is neutralized at every meal by quantities of fat pork. The well-to-do proprietor of the bar-house before referred to, as he gazes on his showily-labeled bottles and the flitches of oily bacon that adorn the inside walls of his castle, can exclaim with the divine WILLIAMS, "My bane and antidote are both before me."

These settlers are mostly married men, though beyond a few unwashed, unkempt, unruly young ones, and a few servant-girl-looking women there is nothing to indicate it. There is no approximation to, no attempt at, home comforts. Every house, even the poorest has something in the way of "help." It is sometimes a boy, oftenest a man—a mean-looking, enervated dog who probably gets only "grub and whisky" for his services. A significant fact is that the "help" is never a woman. Women are at a premium here as elsewhere along the frontiers. Not one can be found to work for another woman in her shanty, when, to use her own words, she can marry a'most any fellow she knows and have a shanty of her own. That single girls of fifteen and upward should be found in all this region, speaks loudly for feminine powers of resistance. That human men should desire to take unto themselves wives from among the women to be found here, is a test of how divinely oblivious young love can be to drawbacks. But commonplace and contemptible as the unmarried feminines of the frontiers are, they are passable—interesting even—when compared with their married sisters. But whether married or single, they are alike free from what newspaper people consider the cardinal feminine vices of the day—flirting, dressing and visiting. Nothing daunted, the young men are eager to enter the state of matrimony. Every new woman that appears along the line is an object of intense interest. No one addresses her directly, but every hanger-on takes occasion to get within ear-shot of her, and then whispers audibly to his companion that he has at last concluded to take a wife, and he wonders if any good-looking young lady will have him; that he isn't such a very bad fellow if he is a little rough, nor so bad-looking, either, when he's dressed up, at least the girls used to tell him so. None of these hangers-on ever fail to say that they can love, feeling intuitively perhaps that any woman would doubt it, as well she might, after seeing their vile mouths and scenting even from afar their poisonous breath, for whisky and tobacco have set their seal on Love's portal, and proclaims to all who care to read that they have usurped Love's shrine, and held ungodly riot there. Squaws, with whom these young hopefuls associate, like the smell of whisky and tobacco. It is to them an aristocratic bouquet, only white men and big Injuns being able to afford such manly indulgences as it indicates. The young men of this region not unfrequently marry squaws—marry them by Indian rite. The rite is a sacred ceremony in aboriginal eyes, but the white man looks upon it as a cheap way of getting mocasins and keeping himself supplied with a clean change of linen. He leaves his wife whenever he leaves the place, and generally leaves her with a little greasy bundle of embryo viciousness, which, if it survives the vicissitudes of severe seasons, and the utter ignorance and carelessness and inhumanity of its mother, will in time grow up into that culmination of human depravity, a half-breed. These men feel marriage with a white woman more binding; in no other sense does it differ materially. Demoralizing as is their irresponsible association with the former class, it has at least its elements of romance, and is Rembrantine in artistic effect; while the latter is common-place, wearisome and repulsive.

"Meal time" is one of the institutions of frontier life. As hungry wayfarers, we were duly interested, but our interest died out, while our appetites still remained. "How do they manage to spoil good food in this way?" is the query into which we are provoked three times a day. We know the food was good, for could we not see lying about the cook's feet, in most inartistic disorder, buckets and baskets heaped bountifully with delicate skinned potatoes and large, ripe silver-coated onions, while the walls are hung with flitches of smoked bacon—the three components of that most piquant of dishes that poor dead "Maison Dorée" furnished the epicurean Gothamites. But who would recognize in the half-washed, water-soaked, quite cold bulbs served up, the promising esculent of an hour ago? Or in these dirty, black-looking messes, the savory Egyptian article? or in these chunky lumps of cold grease, the possibility of the flitches on the wall? Yet these, with heavy half-baked or half-burned bread and a black, bitter decoction, called coffee, constitute the staple dietary articles of the frontiers. Milk is never seen nor butter, as no cow is kept on these rich lands—these grazing lands of the continent; not turkeys nor chickens either, though the prairies are alive with fat grasshoppers and other insects, and the seeds of various plants are blown about in large abundance, and the refuse from the wasteful kitchens fatten flocks of birds—small birds mostly, not worth the ammunition used to take them, say the men, though a dime's worth of shot would kill a few dozen of them. Not worth the trouble of picking, say the women, though an hour would suffice to pick and dress enough for a meal for any family here. But "time" is a thing of some value to these prairie women. What they want it for—what they would do with it if the measure of four or five hours was added to each day—is more than we or they could determine. Certain it is that no work of production, of charity, of taste, of self-improvement or public service would ever suggest itself. Probably they would find more pork, potatoes, coffee and dry bread necessary to help them in getting through with it, and the time would be employed in preparing and dispatching it, for they have vigorous appetites, these lords and ladies of the prairies, and a corresponding robustness of body. How painful to have to record a commensurate imbecility of mind, especially now that the prejudices of society are in favor of strong limbs. They do not seem to have the power to look from one day to the next—to anticipate their ever-recurring appetites, to say nothing of the capacity of looking forward to a new season or another year. Consequently Winter finds them without wood or clothes or a store of food. If Providence should send them cows in Summer, they would be likely to let them freeze to death on the prairies, for a settler would never bestir himself to provide them shelter. Laying in a barrel of whisky, and waiting to trade it off, is the sole life of the settler; but trade to whom—trade for what? is the question. Though travel may fluctuate on the frontiers, though trains may dash on carrying moneyed passengers by their very doors—and passengers need to be moneyed, as, in the creed of the settlers, they are made to be fleeced. Still they have one unfailing source of income, they draw from the Commissary stores of Uncle Sam through the instrumentality of Uncle Sam's nephews. These defenders of the nation's honor, these champions of the nation's rights, these upholders of the nation's dignity daily accomplish a little quiet capturing on their own account from the stored up treasures of their avuncular relative, who, according to their code, must submit to be pillaged by them in peace times to repay them for submitting to be made targets of in war times. But they never make more than their tobacco and whisky by their petty larcenies, for the trader cannot afford to give much, seeing that he has to get rid of them as soon as possible to some chance traveler in need of grub, which he does often at a sacrifice, as he is liable to arrest as the receiver of stolen military stores. No one cares for a name for honesty or upright dealing, as no one means to stay here after he has made money enough to retire on—and to hasten the time of retiring all means of turning a penny, honestly or dishonestly, are eagerly seized—that is, all ways that do not involve effort. This want of permanence is at once the cause and effect of the no-home air of everything. Security, that first essential of successful settling is wanting, therefore homes are wanting, therefore the appliances of civilization are wanting. Men keep their wealth in the compact shape of gold, or greenbacks, instead of investing it in cattle and in crops, in furniture and in comfortable habitations. They keep themselves, so to speak, in the attitude and attire of flying. We heard one settler say that he had not slept without his mocasins on his feet and his gun at his arm for six years.

Julesburgh, the present termination of the Union Pacific Railroad, is at once an exceptional and a representative frontier town. Exceptional on account of its characteristic feature, the terminus, and on account of the immense business interests here clustered; representative because here the individuality of the West maintains its fiercest struggle with the conservatism of the East, and because here the East has achieved its greatest victory, and here it is most careful to conceal it, and here of all places along the frontier line the Westerner sways it with rifle and pistol and bowie-knife—here he commands the rawest beef, the fieriest whisky and the rankest tobacco—and here, exulting in his brawny arm and osseus framework, he looks with greatest contempt on the slight pale young man who sells him the articles he demands with an oath. But the pale young man complacently pockets the money, and scarcely condescends to contemn the big fellow, all body, no brains, who in a week squanders by his lack of sense—squanders on his coarse appetite, all the wealth that all his muscles and all his prowess could wrench from nature in a year.

ZINCALI.

UNIVERSAL PEACE SOCIETY.

Meeting in Boston—The Evils of Wars in General—The Laboring Man—The Indian.

A meeting of the Universal Peace Society was held in Boston, on the 9th and 10th inst., ALFRED H. LOVE, of Philadelphia, presiding. The report of the Treasurer, which was received immediately after the meeting was organized, showed that there was a balance of $18 03 in the treasury. J. M. PEEBLES, of Battle Creek, Mich., who is about to visit Europe, was constituted the delegate of the Society to visit the various peace societies on that continent, and to confer with them in regard to the best means of insuring the abolition of war as an arbiter among nations. Addresses were made by several gentlemen. HENRY C. WRIGHT, of Boston, moved that the Society endeavor to form courts of arbitration in every locality, by which all difficulties should be adjusted. He said that he was not afraid to trust to his neighbor's heart for justice if it was only properly appealed to. There was something in humanity that responded to a generous sentiment, as love could rule the world. RUFUS WYMAN, of Cambridge, thought the time would come when all penalties for any crime would be abolished, but that the time had not yet arrived. He believed that a certain class of people who could kill, rob or abuse, needed to be taken into custody, though he did not believe that they should be hurt, merely restrained.

The President stated that the Peace Societies of Europe had already pronounced themselves in favor of arbitration, and in Philadelphia the Corn Exchange had a board of arbitration to which all difficulties between members were referred for final adjustment. He thought that this method of decision would soon be adopted by all the mercantile associations in the city.

The resolutions, when put to vote, were adopted unanimously, and a Committee was appointed to draft them into a form suitable for publication.

A Committee, which had been instructed to examine and consolidate three resolutions offered in regard to the labor movement in Europe, reported a resolution which set forth—first, that the Society sympathized with the workingmen of England in their struggles for freedom, and congratulated them that they had courageously taken up the subject; second, that the working classes had to pay for the war and were therefore most deeply interested in the preservation of peace; it was therefore the duty of the friends of peace that they should be aided in elevating themselves.

These resolutions gave rise to a long discussion, in which Messrs. STEWARD, WYMAN, HAYWARD and TOOHEY spoke for their adoption, and the President, LYSANDER RICHARDS and Mrs. HENRY C. WRIGHT opposed it on the ground that they were foreign to the objects of the Society. Finally, the resolutions were modified so as not to commit the Society to any indorsement of the eight-hour system, and were then adopted.

Mr. HENRY C. WRIGHT, of Boston, urged the passage of a resolution which set forth that the citizens of a State ought to renounce their allegiance if called upon by the Government to engage in war. This produced another discussion, in the course of which RUFUS WYMAN, of Cambridge, said that he would rather a man should kill him than he should kill the man, even in the defence of his own life.

At the closing session President LOVE delivered a parting address, and was followed by Mrs. E. H. HEYWOOD, of Worcester, on the subject of "The Laws of Touch." After this the Society adjourned to meet in Washington, D. C., during the last week in January next. The substance of the resolutions adopted is as follows:

The first sets forth that war, being a huge system of piracy, robbery and murder, is foreign to the spirit of all good government, and it is the duty of all men to refuse service to their Governments when they call upon them to kill their fellow men.

The second resolution declares that the workingmen of America should protest against any assumption of power which compelled them to cut the throats of their fellows in other countries, for the interests of capitalists.

The third declares that the members of the Society are for a strong Government, but that in their opinion a strong Government is love, not hate, justice not apprehension, brain not muscle, life not death.

The fourth declares that the foundation of pure religion is peace; the true object of Government is peace, and the prayer of the people is peace; the Society, therefore, protests against all wars under any circumstances whatever, and asserts that armed peace is the great evil of modern times.

The fifth declares that the only price of peace is the sanctity of life and human rights, and denounces the cry of "Peace at any price."

The sixth declares that the boast, "I will die for my country," is empty and vain when made under arms.

The seventh declares that wars perpetuate ignorance, crime and poverty, and that the only just means of preventing such state of things is by peace.

The eighth declares that to the workingmen and women who toil for a livelihood war is impoverishment and taxes for future generations.

The ninth condemns the Indian war, says we must do right by the Indian and he will assist us.

The tenth, that a crime done by millions is the same as when done by one.

The eleventh, that to murder at command of others, is the same as if by a man's own will and own benefit.

The twelfth says that a hired assassin stands in the same light as he who kills at the bidding of millions as a nation.

The thirteenth declares that all attempts at reconstruction must be by peaceful measures, and Congress and the President must settle their differences by the same means.

The fourteenth favors a congress of nations, but not of Governments pledged to war. No decrees of such body pledged to war are morally binding.

The fifteenth declares that taxing the people for the purpose of erecting monuments in honor of those who have died while engaged in the late war, only shows to future generations the barbarism of this age, and also the amazing inconstancy of the people in appropriating money for such objects, when the wives and families of those soldiers were compelled to live upon the smallest pittances.

THE COUNTERFEIT U. S. BONDS.

Official Report of L. M. Clark, Chief of the Printing Bureau, to the Secretary of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 12.

The following official report in relation to the counterfeit Seven-thirty bonds, has been made by L. M. CLARK, Chief of the Printing Bureau, to the Secretary of the Treasury:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
NATIONAL CURRENCY BUREAU, Oct. 12, 1867.

SIR: In accordance with your instructions, I have the honor to make the following report in reference to the counterfeit Seven-thirty notes of the denomination of One Thousand Dollars, two series, dated June 15, 1865:

The notes of this denomination and series were all printed in this Department, with four notes upon each sheet; and the notes were lettered respectively with the check letters A, B, C and D. All the counterfeits yet presented bear the check letters A and B; I have yet seen none with either C or D. It may well be, however, that C or D are in circulation, because both the A and B notes are evidently printed from one and the same plates. The check letter having been altered by the counterfeiter after printing a portion, the plate, therefore, may have been altered to C or D after printing the A and B.

The most obvious points of difference between the genuine and the counterfeit notes are, first, in the size of the seal; second, in the numbering; third, in the central vignette; fourth, in the border of lathe work; fifth, in the counters; sixth, in the Treasurer's signature. The details of the differences are as follows: *First*—The counterfeit seal is one-sixteenth of an inch larger than the genuine, and this difference in size is due to the points alone, the counterfeit points being larger than the genuine. The central portions of the seal are of the same size in both counterfeit and genuine. The ink of the counterfeit seal is of a lighter red than the genuine. *Second*—The numbering. The figures of the counterfeit numbers differ in shape, particularly in the figure four, and are printed with a different ink. The genuine ink has a metallic lustre, while the counterfeit is dull and leaden. *Third*—The central vignette. The expression of face in the counterfeit female figure is very different from the genuine, as the eyes are larger and more open, the chin longer, and the neck narrower than in the original. Convolutions of the line forming the clouding at the right of the female figure are more flattened in their curves in the counterfeit than they are in the original, and the clouding used in the figure is slight and indistinct in the counterfeit, making the space between the figure and the words Treasury Department lighter in the counterfeit than in the genuine. The letters forming the word "Pluribus" on the shield, at the left hand of the figure, are well defined in the original; but on the counterfeit they are irregular and confused, and the lines do not form perfect letters. There are many other minute points of difference in the central vignette, particularly in the drapery, which a careful examination and comparison will disclose.

Fourth—The borders. In the border of the counterfeit note the black central star has points of very irregular length, while the genuine are perfectly uniform and regular in their length. The counterfeit has more white space about the central star than the genuine, and the black dots around the white space, which are perfectly concentric in their arrangement on the genuine note, are irregular and not concentric on the counterfeit. The white lines about the star in the coupon border are larger and clearer in the genuine than in the counterfeit, and the work between the star in the counterfeit is confused and indistinct, giving the counterfeit coupon border a muddy look, while the genuine is clear and sparkling.

Fifth—The counters. In the black counter of the one thousands the central spurs of the figures are nearer to each other in the counterfeit than they are in the original, and the cyphers are more oblong in the counterfeit than in the genuine. In the green tint counter of one thousands, the round spur at the left foot of the figure one on the genuine note cuts into the heart-shaped centre of the lathe work, while in the counterfeit it is entirely clear of it.

Sixth—The Treasurer's signature. In the first letter in the Treasurer's signature the crossing of the ends of the hair lines of the upper and lower portions of the letter "F" in the original form a small triangular space of white, and this white space is wanting in the counterfeit. In the genuine note there is a well-defined cross line on the top of the capital U, in the word United under the Treasurer's signature; but in the counterfeit there is only a faint line connecting the tops of the latter.

There are many other points of difference not necessary to detail, as those above recited will lead any expert to detect them. The back of the counterfeit note has many striking points of difference from the genuine. Among them it may only be necessary to notice that the cycloid work upon which the words "pay to bearer" are engraved is much darker and heavier on the counterfeit than it is on the genuine. the counterfeit lines being rough, while the genuine are sharp and clear. The square tablet which incloses the cycloid work is in the counterfeit nearer to the tablet which incloses the terms of option than it is in the original. In the date of the option the "Th" after June fifteenth is near to the figures 1868 in the genuine, while in the counterfeit the "Th" is some distance from the figures. The expert, in noticing the differences, will scarcely fail to notice many of the others which exist, but with which it is deemed unnecessary to extend this report in detail.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. M. CLARK,
Chief First Division, National Currency Bureau.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Meeting of Rectifiers and Distillers.

The Rectifiers and Distiller's Protective Association held a meeting last night at the hall corner of Twenty-third-street and Broadway, the President, A. BLAISDELL, in the chair.

The special Committee appointed to proceed to Washington to confer with Secretary MCCULLOCH with reference to the interests of the Association, reported that the Secretary informed them he would do all in his power to facilitate them in carrying out the objects of the organization. He also requested that they would use their influence toward having similar associations organized in other leading cities in the Union.

Another special committee reported that arrangements had been effected with the distillers in Philadelphia by which they had agreed, for the purpose of forming an association, to close their stills for fifteen days, or for such time as they could get the movement fairly under way, commencing on Monday.

The effect of the Committee's visit to Philadelphia was to raise the price of whisky in that place thirty cents a gallon in one day.

The Executive Committee reported that they, acting with the officers delegated by the Metropolitan Revenue Board, had recorded the arrival at this port, from the 4th to the 11th inst., of 3,968 barrels of whisky, 108 barrels of which had been seized as improperly branded, and 112 detained for investigation. The remainder was deposited in the warehouses of the various districts.

The Association choose for its Executive Committee for the next month, commencing on the 16th inst., Messrs. Finley, Hanlon, Symes, Barker, Boehm, Stiner and Prince.

With reference to the reopening of the distilleries, the Chairman of the Executive Committee stated that permission to run would doubtless be given some time during the present week. Notification would be given to all the distillers at the same time.

On motion, it was resolved to hold a regular meeting every other Saturday.

The meeting then adjourned.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

A SMALL BURGLARY.

Officers MOONEY and HENDERSON, of the Fifth Precinct, arrested JAMES SAMUELS, yesterday, and arraigned him before the magistrate on a charge of having effected a burglarious entrance into the restaurant of JAMES E. WOODRUFF, of No. 127 Franklin-street, by breaking off the lock of a gate to the window, on the night of the 9th inst., when he obtained a whip, a few pennies, and some tobacco and cigars, all of the value of $5. The prisoner was fully committed for trial. He is only 15 years of age.

THEFT OF A HORSE AND WAGON.

ROBERT R. PARKER, of No. 25 Vesey-street, caused the arrest of FREDERICK LINK yesterday, by Officer WILLIAMS, of the Fifth Precinct, on a charge of stealing a horse and wagon, valued at $42 in all. The complainant gave the accused possession of the property on the 24th ult. for the purpose of peddling, and never saw him again until the arrest was made. The prisoner gave information where the wagon could be found, and was locked up for trial in default of bail.

CONFESSED HIS GUILT.

MAGNUS BROWN, of No. 124 Liberty-street, made a complaint of larceny against MOSES MIDDLETON yesterday, accusing him of having stolen a coat from him on the 1st of last January. As the prisoner confessed his guilt he was fully committed for trial. MIDDLETON was arrested a few months ago on a charge of picking the pocket of a German emigrant of $13, but he was acquitted on trial.

SHOPLIFTER.

JAMES THOMPSON entered the store of CHARLES R. BASSETT, at No. 309 Broadway, yesterday, in company with a confederate. While they were examining some goods, JOSEPH ZWEILEP saw THOMPSON drop a pencil-case, and concealed the same by standing on it, and as the fellow attempted to leave the store, he caused his arrest by Officer DONOHUE. The magistrate remanded the prisoner for trial, as some other articles were found in his possession.

VIOLATING THE QUARANTINE LAW.

JANS. S. MULBERG, clerk for Messrs. FUNCHMEINCKE & DUTTON, of No. 15 William-street, and JULIUS SCHULKEN, clerk for Messrs. WOLSON & ASMUS, of No. 70 South-street, were arrested yesterday by Officer HOLMES, stationed at Quarantine, on a complaint made by KENNETH REID, Deputy Health Officer, for boarding the bark *Allegro* in Quarantine waters contrary to law. When arraigned before the magistrate counsel for the accused claimed that as they were regularly licensed as consignee clerks there had been no crime committed, but in order that the question might be settled they would waive an examination, and give bail for trial. The case will come up in the General Sessions.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

EMBEZZLEMENT.

WILLIAM JOHNSTON, a native of Scotland, 34 years of age, and book-keeper with the firm of CHAS. D. FREDERICKS, No. 587 Broadway, was arraigned on a charge of having embezzled from the funds of the firm $176. The complaint and accompanying affidavits state that in June last a bill of goods of the amount of $176 was sold to E. A. VOGLER, of North Carolina, and the amount of the bill having been paid to JOHNSTON, he did not pay it over to the cashier, as was his duty. The accused denied his guilt, but was committed in default of $1,500 bail to answer at the Court of General Sessions.

FALSE CHECK.

GUSTAV WAGNER, a native of Hungary, 50 years of age, and calling himself an engineer, now resident at Costa Rica, was arraigned upon a charge of passing a false and fraudulent check upon FREDERICKS JAEGER, No. 661 Broadway. It is alleged that he entered the place of JAEGER, and having obtained some refreshments, tendered in payment a check for $150, purporting to be drawn on the Eighth National Bank by E. M. ROBERTS to the order of GUSTAV WAGNER. The check was received, and being subsequently presented at the bank, was met by the affidavit of the Cashier that no such person as E. M. ROBERTS had, or ever had, any account with the bank. This discovery was followed by the arrest of WAGNER by Officer NUNEN, of the Fifteenth Precinct, and the prisoner, in answer to the charge before the Court, protested that the check was genuine, and that he could produce the signer, who owed him money. WAGNER was committed in default of $500 bail to answer at the Court of General Sessions.

MINOR ITEMS.

JAMES LAYDEN was committed, in default of $300, for trial at the Special Sessions on a charge of stealing a worsted shawl.

GEORGE DELLING, No. 72 Greene-street, gave bail in $300 to answer a violation of the Excise Law at the Court of General Sessions.

GENERAL CITY NEWS

THE VICISSITUDES OF FORTUNE.—A singular instance of the tricks which that "scurvy jade" Fortune is apt to play, has lately come to light in this City. There is now living in a wretched basement at No. 69 Sullivan-street, a man nearly 70 years of age, who, six years ago owned an auction store on Hudson-street, and had besides accumulated quite a handsome fortune. Some unlucky, or perhaps imprudent investments stripped him of nearly all his property, a few hundred dollars only being realized from the wreck. His only child, a promising young man, sickened and died, and his broken-hearted wife soon followed. The old man then went to Michigan, where he contracted a dangerous inflammation of the eyes. His property was now reduced to $150, and by another unfortunate accident the roll of greenbacks representing this amount was dropped in the fire and of course consumed. With borrowed funds he returned from Michigan, and having nowhere to lay his head or rest his feet, the old man took possession of what had once been an election ticket booth, which was placed on the sidewalk in Greenwich-street near Twelfth. There he sold or endeavored to sell newspapers, but his wretched substitute for a home affording him little or no protection from the elements, he removed to his present abode, where timely help alone can enable him to survive the Winter.

CORONERS' INQUESTS.—Coroner WILDEY held an inquest yesterday at the Morgue over the remains of PETER COOK, aged thirty-two years, and a resident of Tuckahoe, N. Y., which were found floating in the East River, at the foot of Thirty-second-street. A verdict of "found drowned" was rendered....Coroner SCHIRMER held another inquest yesterday, at Pier No. 5, North River, over the body of an unknown man which had been found in the stream by Capt. MCDONALD, of the tug *Thomas Wate*. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the few facts presented....Coroner WILDEY held an inquest at the New-York Hospital, yesterday, over the remains of Capt. WM. BUCKLIN, of the brig *Essex*, from Portland, Me., who died from injuries. It appears that while the vessel lay at the foot of Dock-street, Brooklyn, on Thursday, the "pail" of the windlass stripped off, and one of the purchase blades flew out of the capstan head, and struck deceased on the left side of the head, death ensuing yesterday morning. A verdict of accidental death was rendered. Capt. BUCKLIN was a native of Maine, and 42 years of age....Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest at No. 4 Este-place on the body of JOHN DREHER, aged 18, who died from injuries received on Wednesday by falling from an upper story of a new building, corner Twenty-first-street and Broadway. Verdict of accidental death.

AN IMPROVED LAMP.—We have been shown a new invention in the way of lamps, consisting of a lamp with a reservoir attached to hold the oil. A small tube leading from the fount to the reservoir serves as a means of supplying the latter with oil. By the application of another tube to the outside of the lamp, through which tube a breath of air is blown, the oil is made to ascend to the fount. The inventor claims that for many purposes the lamp completely supplies the place of gas without the heavy expense of the latter. The principle employed is adapted to every kind of lamp, such as hand, street, pulpit, ship, jewelers, &c. Its construction is simple, and among other advantages secured is the dispensing with the oil-can. Once in two or three weeks the fountain lamp is filled with oil by a very simple process. The liability of explosion is greatly reduced, and, in case of explosion from the use of bad oil, the quantity in the fount is so small that comparatively little harm can result. The inventor, Mr. J. P. DRIVER, is connected with the United States Department of the Interior.

LECTURE ON PHONOGRAPHY.—Last evening, Mr. JAMES E. MUNSON, the accomplished official reporter of the Surrogate's Court, delivered a very interesting lecture on Phonography, at Room No. 14 Clinton Hall. He explained the leading features of the subject, accompanying his remarks with illustrations on the blackboard, gave an idea of the length of time required in learning the art, and showed its importance and usefulness to clergymen, lawyers, literary men, clerks, and others. He dwelt particularly on the benefit to be derived by lawyers from a knowledge of the system. Mr. MUNSON is well known among short-hand writers as the author of an admirable work on phonography.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—A young man named WILLIAM PETERMAN, employed in the Clifton, Staten Island Brewery as malt feeder, came to his death a few days ago by being caught in the fly wheel. The space between the wheel and the wall was so small that the rotation of the wheel was stopped by the body, and so great was the pressure that the wheel flew in pieces, parts of it being dashed through the wall and ceiling. The head was fearfully mangled and the brains spattered around the walls. Coroner GAFFNEY held an inquest, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

ACCIDENTS.—EDWARD BOGAN, of No. 13 Roosevelt-street, and 19 years of age, fell from the roof of the two-story building No. 44 Frankfort-street, and sustained dangerous injuries. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital....As some workmen were removing some scaffolding at No. 604 East Fourteenth-street, yesterday afternoon, the rope gave way and a plank struck CHARLES SPEAR on the head, causing severe injuries. He was carried to his home at No. 606 same street....ANDREW KRESS, of No. 184 Third-street, and 13 years of age, fell into the East River, at the foot of Fifth-street, while fishing. He was rescued by Officers MCALLISTER and WHOLTMAN.

QUARANTINE MATTERS.—In view of the proposed sale of the Quarantine grounds, the remains of those interred in the old cemetery are being transferred to the Woodlawn Cemetery, Staten Island. The following vessels arrived yesterday at Quarantine, and, all being well, were permitted to come up to the City: The ship *Tenna*, Capt. HELLMARS, 37 days from Bremen, with 248 passengers; steamship *Tripoli*, Capt. MCCARTHIN, 12 days from Queenstown, with 536 passengers. Many smaller craft arrived during the day, and were permitted to come up.

SUICIDAL ATTEMPTS.—Yesterday afternoon, SARAH O'BRIEN, of No. 40 Forsyth-street, and 34 years of age, attempted to destroy her own life by swallowing laudanum. Dr. MCNAIR administered the proper antidotes, and placed the woman out of danger. Her motive is unknown....PETER QUINN, of No. 217 West Twenty-eighth-street, a native of Ireland, a tailor, and 33 years of age, leaped into the East River, yesterday afternoon, at the foot of Fifth-street. He was rescued by Officer MORGAN, of the Twenty-first Precinct, and properly cared for.

THE MORGUE.—There was brought to the Morgue on Saturday evening, from Pier No. 5 North River, the body of an unknown man. Age about 36 years, five feet eight inches high, brown hair and sandy whiskers. Had on gray knit jacket, dark pants and vest, red and black check shirt, red flannel shirt, gray knit drawers and blue woolen socks. The body was too much decomposed to be placed on Morgue.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—J. S. Fisk, United States Consulate, Edinburgh, and E. F. Carter, of the Baltimore *Gazette*, are at the St. Denis Hotel. Mr. Cantagalli and Mr. Cerruilli, both of the Italian Legation, are at the Clarendon Hotel. Gen. P. F. Bacon, Hon. C. Cole, and Hon. S. P. Doolittle, of Washington, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Postmaster-General A. W. Randall, of Washington, is at the Astor House.

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF INTERNAL REVENUE.—There will be no meeting of the Board until Tuesday. The following seizures were made since those last reported: 100 barrels whisky, at Pier No. 1 N. R., the barrels bearing no distiller's brands; 25 barrels whisky, at E. R. Pier foot of Duane-street, for want of bill of lading; 22 barrels spirits, at Albany Pier, to prove tax paid; an illicit distillery in Tremont, near Van Brunt-street, Brooklyn.

SERIOUS FALL.—About 8 o'clock yesterday morning THOMAS WARD, of No. 102 West Twenty-eighth-street, while at work on the building No. 52 Pine-street, accidentally fell from the third story to the basement, sustaining a compound fracture of the leg. He was removed to the New-York Hospital.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

A HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY IN TROUBLE.—The foreman of Hose Company No. 3, of the Eastern District Fire Department, having complained to the Board of Fire Commissioners that Hook and Ladder Company No. 1 ran their apparatus into the hose-carriage on the 3d inst., the Board passed a resolution that the Chief-Engineer be directed to lock up the house of the Hook and Ladder Company. Acting upon this resolution, the Chief on Saturday night directed the apparatus to be turned tongue in, and a padlock to be put upon the door. This is a renewal of the old faction fight.

CAPTURE OF A SHOPLIFTER.—A German named FREDERICK MEYER, residing at No. 150 Houston-street, New-York, on Saturday forenoon was seen to steal two coats from the store of M. J. COHEN, No. 214 Grand-street, E. D., when he was immediately pursued by Officer HILAIRE GUISCHARI, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, who captured him after a long chase. MEYER was locked up.

ALDERMANIC NOMINATION.—The Republicans of the Seventeenth Ward have nominated Mr. FRANCIS E. MORSE as their candidate for Alderman, the present incumbent, A. M. BLISS, declining a renomination.

NEW-JERSEY.

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING.—The Democracy of Jersey City held a mass meeting last evening at Washington-square, for the purpose of mutual glorification and congratulation over the result of the recent elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. A stand was erected on Washington-street, and shortly after 8 o'clock, at which time a large number of the Democracy had assembled, the meeting was organized by the election of F. G. WOOLBERT to preside. After the firing of cannon, the sending up of rockets, and music by the band, stirring speeches were made by ROBERT GILCHRIST, Esq., F. B. BETTS, Esq., Hon. LEON ABBOTT and ANTHONY HIGGINS, Jr. The subject of negro suffrage, reconstruction and various other topics of vital interest to the nation were fully discussed, to which the audience listened with marked attention, frequently indicating their approbation by enthusiastic applause. At the close rounds of cheers were given for the several States in which the Democracy have recently been successful. Mr. GILCHRIST predicted that in the ensuing election New-Jersey would give a large Democratic majority.

WHIPPING IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The Board of Education of Hudson City, at their meeting two evenings since, adopted the following:

Whereas, The Board of Education has learned that assistant teachers in the public schools inflict corporal punishment at their own option; and

Whereas, This is in direct violation of the rules of this Board; and

Whereas, This Board is opposed to the infliction of corporal punishment except in extreme cases; therefore be it

Resolved, That all assistant teachers employed in our schools shall report any or all cases that may need corporal punishment to the senior principal of the school, who, if upon investigation, indicate it to be necessary, may inflict such punishment, but in all cases it shall not be brutal or unnecessarily severe; and, furthermore, that any assistant teacher disobeying in this particular, and the fact being proven, shall be forthwith dismissed.

PROBABLY FATAL ACCIDENT.—About 8 o'clock yesterday morning a laboring man, named BRIAN NORTON, met with a singular and probably fatal accident on board the brig *John Sanderson*, lying at the Paterson dock in Jersey City. The hatch is usually raised by attaching a rope and pully, but NORTON, being an unusually powerful man, undertook to remove it without that aid. He had raised the hatch to a nearly perpendicular position, when it slipped a little, causing him to lose his balance and to fall headlong into the hold. The hatch fell over into the hold, striking him on the right leg, crushing it in a dreadful manner, then rebounding against a tub and across his neck. The injured man was attended by Dr. OLCOT, Jr., and was removed in an insensible condition to his home in Brunswick-street, in the Sixth Ward.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.—The Republican County Convention, to nominate candidates for the Sheriffalty and Coroner's offices for the County of Hudson, was held yesterday afternoon at Library Hall, in the town of Bergen. The Convention was organized by the election of CHARLES WEHLE, of Hoboken, as Chairman, and J. W. GILMORE, of Bergen, as Secretary. The following were the nominations made: For Sheriff—JACOB M. MERSELES, the present incumbent, by acclamation. For Coroners—Dr. B. A. WATSON, of Jersey City; Dr. E. W. BUCK, of Bergen, and Dr. JULIUS FEHR, of Hoboken. A County Executive Committee was also appointed. Major PANGBORN, Editor of the *Evening Journal*, being repeatedly called upon, made a short and spirited speech, after which the Convention adjourned.

SENTENCE OF PRISONERS.—In the Essex County Court, yesterday, the following named persons were sentenced as follows: Charles Doher and James Morgan, assault and battery, fined $10 each; Charles Jacobus, assault and battery, fined $5; Hugh Mulvahill, assault and battery, fined $25; Louis Hemminger, assault and battery, fined $15; Wm. Greg, assault and battery, fined $25; George Undermott, malicious mischief, fined $25; Rudolph and Patrick Spillain, assault and battery, fined $10 each; John Smith, assault and battery, fined $20.

ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS.—Yesterday the Republicans of the Sixth District, (Hudson City, Bergen, Greenville and Bayonne,) nominated JOHN W. SMITH, of Hudson City, for Assembly from that district. BENJAMIN VAN RIPER has been nominated by the Republicans as a candidate for Assembly from the Third District, comprising the Fourth, Fifth and Seventh Wards of Jersey City.

VERDICT FOR SLANDER.—In the Essex County Court, on Saturday, WM. KENDRICK, against whom ELIJAH WILLIAMS and wife brought suit to recover $3,000 damages for slander, was found guilty, and damages were assessed at $50.

FALSE PRETENCES.—AUGUST FRANK was arrested in Hoboken yesterday by Capt. DONAVAN on a charge of having obtained money from FRED. VEIT by false representations. Justice POPE committed the accused to the County Jail for trial.

NORMAL SCHOOL.—The teachers of the public schools of Hudson City will meet on Monday afternoon for the purpose of forming a Normal School class.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT—IN BANKRUPTCY.

Before Judge Benedict.

RESOLUTION OF CREDITORS.

In the matter of the American Water Proof Cloth Company.—In this case the Register certified to the Court that resolutions of the creditors under the 43d section of the Bankrupt Act, were presented for the purpose of the Register's administering the oath and appending his certificate thereto in compliance with the form No. 63 of the General Order. The oath was administered to the Treasurer of the Corporation, and the certificate was made by the Register. Certain of the parties objected to the certificate and to the reporting of the resolution to the Court on the ground that certain signatures to it were fraudulently obtained. Whereupon the Register certified the matter to the Court.

Held by the Court—That the creditors have a right to certify and report the resolution to the Court, notwithstanding the objection taken, and that all issues as to the validity and effect of the resolution are to be disposed of by the Court in determining the question of confirmation.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

OBSTRUCTING THE MAIL.

United States vs. Richard Latty.—The defendant is a policeman. On the 8th instant a boy was driving a United States mail-wagon in the upper part of the City and prevented a horse-car from going at its proper rate of speed by allowing his wagon to remain in front of the horses, and refusing to either turn out or drive fast. For this he was arrested by defendant, and on being taken before the Justice, was fined $10.

These facts coming to the knowledge of Mr. James Gayler, Special Agent of the Post-office Department, he made an affidavit before Commissioner OSBORN that defendant had willfully obstructed the mail wagon in question; on the affidavit a warrant was issued and defendant was brought before the Commissioner.

Defendant says he was not aware that the wagon was a mail wagon until after the arrest, when it was too late to recede, and that the boy was very obstinate in preventing the car from running.

Defendant gave bail in $500 to await the action of the Grand Jury, and in the meantime will appear for an examination at a day to be hereafter agreed upon.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Hon. Gideon J. Tucker, Surrogate.

WILLS ADMITTED.

The wills of the following deceased persons were admitted to probate during the past week: Joseph B. Collins, Agnes Herring, Christian Glutsch, David Gould, Roswell Sprague, Eli Kelley, John Fairbanks, Hugh Donnelly, John C. Montgomery, Alexander Hoag, Thomas Hyatt.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Letters of administration were granted on the following estates: Henry Keckerssen, Margaret Whelan, Francis X. Murdick, Edmund C. Harrison, Eugene Ledenter, Nathaniel Pinkham, Francis Rome, Martin Maleton, James Johnston, Lewis Pawlicki, Charles Vorast, Louisa C. Wall, Patrick Monahan, John Quarrell, Henrietta Dacken, Edward A. Bush, Julius Lindermann, Augusta Tottleben, Mary King, Catharine E. Steward, Mary Heatley.

LETTERS OF GUARDIANSHIP.

Letters of guardianship were granted for the following minors: Christina Keckerssen, guardian of Emma F., Frank and Dorothea Keckerssen; Louis Klemm, guardian of Henry and Christian Morwerdes; Mary A. Tompkins, guardian of George B. Tompkins.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Judge Ingraham.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer will be opened to-morrow morning by Judge INGRAHAM. The grand jurymen, having concluded their labors, will probably be discharged for the term. It is expected that the case of The People *vs.* Eugene Sullivan, for manslaughter, will be taken up early in the day, both sides having announced their readiness to proceed with the trial. Mr. Gunning S. Bedford, Assistant District-Attorney, will appear for the prosecution.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—OCT. 12.

The following decisions were rendered to-day, in cases heard at the January, April, June and September terms, 1867:

Van Schaick et al. *vs.* The Third-avenue Railroad—Judgment affirmed with costs—Opinion by Judge Smith.

Sharp *vs.* Simmons—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to abide event—Opinion by Judge Smith.

Smith *vs.* Lippencott et al.—Judgment affirmed with costs—Opinion by Judge Smith.

Burke *vs.* The Broadway and Seventh avenue Railroad—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to abide event—Opinion by Judge Leonard.

McCready and another *vs.* Thorn et al.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered before the referee, with costs to abide event, unless plaintiff within twenty days remit from the amount reported due the sum of $9 40, and in the event of plaintiffs remitting that sum, judment affirmed with costs—Opinion by Judge Leonard; Judge Ingraham, dissenting.

Greenleaf et al. *vs.* Speyers impleaded—Judgment affirmed with costs—Opinion by Judge Leonard.

Markham *vs.* Jaudon and another—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered with costs to abide event—Opinion by Judge Leonard; Judge Welles dissenting.

Johnson and another *vs.* Plowman—Judgment reversed and new trial granted, with costs to abide event—Opinion by Judge Welles; Judge Clerke dissenting.

Wilde *vs.* Hexter—Judgment affirmed with costs—Opinion by Judge Leonard.

Same *vs.* Same No. 2—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to abide event—Opinion by Judge Leonard.

Hoy *vs.* Smith et al.—Order affirmed with costs, with leave to defendants to answer in twenty days on payment of the costs of demurrer and of the appeal, to be adjusted by the clerk.

Kirkland et al. *vs.* Ketchum et al.—Appeal dismissed with $10 cost.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—OCT. 12.

By Judge Barbour.

A. M. Schermerhorn *vs.* T. L. Barnes et al.; motion granted. Issacker Widow, &c., Society *vs.* David Selig, et al.; motion granted. David Selig et al. *vs.* L. K. Goldsmith, et al.; motion granted. New-York Fengott Company *vs.* Jacob Schroal; motion granted. C. J. Dolman *vs.* M. Sickles et al.; motion granted. Wm. Wait *vs.* Central Park Railroad Company; motion granted. F. Zogbaum *vs.* W. H. Wells; motion granted. Mary Tobin *vs.* J. C. Ogden; motion granted. L. Anrich *vs.* The Nassau Bank; motion granted.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

The Court of General Sessions will be convened to-morrow morning, Judge RUSSEL presiding, and Assistant District-Attorney Robert C. Hutchins prosecuting. The Grand Jury will be impaneled, and will proceed at once to the work before them. The following is

THE CALENDAR FOR TO-MORROW:

The People *vs.* Charles Wood; arson.
The People *vs.* Thomas Wilson; grand larceny.
The People *vs.* John McManus; grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Charles Momper, or Monahan; burglary, third degree.
The People *vs.* John Watson, Charles Roberts; burglary, third degree.
The People *vs.* Benjamin Horrey; felonious assault and battery.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Dowling and Kelly.

Yesterday another light calendar presented itself at the Court of Special Sessions, not so much in number as in the character of the offences. The charges were thirty-nine in all—twenty-one of petit larceny, eleven of assault and battery, two of gambling, one of abandonment, two of violating health laws, and two of misdemeanor. Few of the cases were interesting, or presented any novel features, and these we give:

"LOVE'S YOUNG DREAM."

George Cook was called to answer the charge of abandoning his wife Mary and his daughter, an interesting-looking child of seven years. Cook, it appeared, had been brought before Justice Ledwith upon this charge, and on the case being heard was instructed to pay $3 per week toward the support of his wife and child. This he refused to do, and appealed to the Court of Special Sessions for a further hearing. Mrs. Cook, the complainant, told her story. She came to this country from Ireland nine years ago, and shortly after her arrival was engaged as a servant in the house of George Cook's father. Here the son, then only 17 years old, made love to her and ultimately seduced her; her child was born within a year after she took service with Mr. Cook, senior. Prior to this she had left the house at the instance of George, who had taken board for her. He continued to visit her steadily after the girl was born, expressing himself as much attached to his love as ever. She, discontented with her unhappy position, frequently expressed her determination to break up this illicit mode of life, but he prevailed upon her to continue as his wife, often repeating that he would poison himself rather than leave her. Five years ago they were married, the girl being then two years old. From that time until the 13th of April last Cook helped to support the complainant, but since then, owing to the influence of his people, he had utterly neglected her and her girl. She thought herself in every way as good as he, indeed rather better. Her character, save in respect to her early relationship with the defendant, was without reproach.

Mrs. Charteris was called to show that she had boarded Mrs. Cook, and that she had always understood that George and she were man and wife. The counsel for the defence asked Mrs. Charteris "If she, of her own knowledge, knew whether the child was his (meaning Cook's) or not?" Justice DOWLING severely snubbed the counsel, who, much disgusted, threw up the case.

Justice DOWLING confirmed the order of Justice Ledwith, that George Cook pay the sum of $3 per week toward the support of his wife and child.

THE RIGHT OF WAY, NOT THE RIGHT TO STOP IT.

Russell C. Lynes, the driver of a United States mail wagon, was fined $10 for persistent obstruction of a thoroughfare with his wagon. He clearly thought that the U. S. on the vehicle gave it not only right of way, but the right to stop the way. This was his mistake.

ASSAULT.

JEREMIAH and CORNELIUS CUMMING, who were found guilty on last Court day of assaulting a man on a bridge in Tenth-avenue, were severely reprimanded by Justice DOWLING, who said that but for the respectable character they held before this occurrence he should treat them both severely. He fined them $25 each and ordered that they enter each into bail for future good conduct in $300.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Tripoli	Sept. 28	Liverpool	New-York.
Etna	Sept. 28	Antwerp	New-York.
New-York	Oct. 1	Southamp'n	New-York.
Germania	Oct. 2	Southamp'n	New-York.
Fulton	Oct. 2	Havre	New-York.
Atlantic	Oct. 5	Bremen	New-York.
Persia	Oct. 5	Liverpool	New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

Scotia	Oct. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Nebraska	Oct. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Pereire	Oct. 19	New-York	Havre.
Europa	Oct. 19	New-York	Glasgow.
Cuba	Oct. 23	Boston	Liverpool.
Fulton	Oct. 26	New-York	Havre.

FOR RIO JANEIRO, ETC.

North America...New-York....Rio Janeiro, &c..Oct. 22.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails...5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and	4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

OCT. 12—*In steamship Cella, for London and Brest*—Mrs. F. D. Spenser, John Gigg, J. Boelman, Mrs. Boelman, F. Boelman, John Farris, Mrs. C. Farris, Dr. Lawrence Rabman and wife, Ann Kielsy, David Earwicker, Elise Katthage, Adele Ducomte, Mrs. M. A. Cox, Wm. Newman, George Upington and family, Miss Annie Pond, Miss J. Farris, Anne E. Cooke, E. H. Magill and family, Arnold B. Chase, Charles Saffrey, Robert Saxton, Mr. Savatori and wife, Mlle. Desire Genelax, Charles Lemoine, Wm. Hudney, Thomas Leaverton and family, Mrs. E. Smith, Thomas Maltby, Wm. Fieber, J. O'Malley, Ed. Player, John Dyer and wife, W. Merrifield, Dr. George Pierio, Jr., Wm. Patterson, Dr. Ed. Macoy, Miss Janet Turner, and 33 others in the steerage.

OCT. 12—*In steamship Hibernia, for Glasgow and Liverpool*—Mrs. J. H. Kerr, Glasgow; O. P. Burt, East Saginaw, Mich.; Andrew Reid, Alleghany, Penn.; Thos. Johnston, Chicago; Mrs. Mary McCowalt, Amsterdam, N. Y.; Thomas A. Turner, Mrs. Turner and daughter, Rev. Henry V. Degen, Mrs. A. K. Brotchie, Boston; Mrs. Margaret Lewis, Waterbury, Conn.; Mrs. Agnes G. Wrayton, Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. F. Murray, London; Mrs. Ann Moore, Philadelphia; John Beveridge, Mrs. Margaret Beveridge, Glasgow; A. Riquer, Mrs. Wm. Young, Robt. Crawford, Jas. Paterson, Robt. H. Paterson, Armand Du Floo, Mrs. Du Floo and son, Mrs. E. V. Thorne, New-York; Mrs Capt. Munro and Miss Munro, Glasgow; Wm. Graham, Mrs Graham, Master John Martin, Pittsburgh; Arthur McRae, Canada.

OCT. 12—*In steamship Erin, for Liverpool*—Mrs. Mary Gould, Mr. and Mrs. Minnet, New-York; J. A. Johnston, Wallis Watson, Hamburg; Mrs. Carey and child, Brooklyn; J. Adams, Poughkeepsie; Mary A. Osiare, Utica, N. Y.; Joseph M. Kronheimer, Martin Kronheimer, Staten Island; Robert Glendenning, Lawrence Morris, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Holt, New-Haven, Conn.; John Smith Pittsburgh; Mr. and Mrs. Leonard, New-Orleans; Mr. and Mrs. Jewett, Philadelphia; John Davey, San Francisco; W. Bascomb, St. Louis, and 148 in steerage.

OCT. 12—*In steamship City of Boston, for Liverpool*—Miss S. Isaacs, Mrs. M. G. Davis and child, John Jordan, M. Stapleton, Mr. O'Brien, F. Whitmore, London; R. J. Pocklington, A. R. McPherson, Charles McPherson, Liverpool; W. W. Wotherspoon Randolph Rogers, A. Friedman, William Friedman, Pietzel Friedman, New-York; H. Bremer, Joseph Deutschman, San Francisco; J. A. Faller, P. J. Alvards and boy, Panama; E. Longton, England; Mme. San Roman, New-York; George McCook, Jr., Ohio; James Mears, Adolphus Steffens, Panama; John Gay, John C. Kruse, New-York; J. A. E. Denaux, P. Witton Koning, Thomas Pearson and wife, New-York; Jonas Price and wife, England; James Willis, Hamilton; Lieut. Bullock, Montreal; Henry Barnes, New-York.

In steamship Huntsville, for Savannah.—Fred. G. Claude, Joseph Simpson, S. C. Hall, J. W. Dickinson, C. J. Wise, James E. McGrath, lady and two children, Mrs. Hewes, Miss Jennie Carrington, C. G. Foster, Janet Smith, J. R. Umfreville, Mrs. Caroline Broderke, A. L. Creary, H. C. Creamer, A. P. Graves, T. S. Lyman, Allen Hoar, Hill Gowy, F. L. Kinsey and lady, Mrs. E. Behuken, S. Flashman, Gabriel Stern, D. H. Stern, lady and four children, Miss Mary Stern, J. C. Parker, A. A. Robbins, A. L. Salusbury, J. R. St. John, Robert A. Smith, A. Levy and lady, S. R. Waiter, E. E. Stanley, A. Strauss, A. L. Smith, J. L. Williams, B. D. Raell, S. F. Romer, J. L. Scott, Mrs. L. H. Read, J. Rosenthall.

In steamship San Jacinto, for Savannah—B. H. Hardee, F. F. Lewis, wife and 2 children, Mr. Palmer and servant, C. J. Davis and wife, J. F. Denny and wife, C. A. Varley, W. E. Carter, W. H. Atwood and wife, J. Wolf, Edward Barron, Ann Taylor, Thomas Kelly, Patrick Lyon, Thomas Dolan, Patrick Barrett, Miss Mary Mullany, C. Hensens, Mr. Villalonger, Miss Villalonger, W. H. Olcott, F. A. Goddard, Miss Emma Keltz and sister, Miss M. E. Larago, J. Atwood and wife, A. Strain, W. H. Avery, Miss A. A. Barker, Miss C. A. Drake, Miss M. D. Ayres, J. P. Davis and wife, A. B. Langley, A. A. Milliken, W. H. Westcott, wife and son, W. Lattimere, wife and 2 children, Miss Alice C. Thayer, Mrs. Susan O. Reed, Geo. Barry and wife, Miss Carrie Ayres, Miss M. F. Goodell, Miss H. M. Haskell, Miss A. E. H. [illegible], Henry Miller, J. R. McCall, R. H. Pierce, Francis Rauman, E. L. Wilkins, Miss S. W. Stansbury, Mrs. M. E. F. Smith, W. B. Handley and daughter, Miss Fanny Damon, Miss J. B. Davis, Mrs. J. Davis and 2 children, H. Rich, C. W. Smith, A. A. E. Barclay, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Ames, Miss E. F. Campbell, Miss H. C. Foote, Miss M. K. Coburn.

Passengers Arrived.

OCT. 11—*In steamship Tripoli, from Liverpool*—Jas. Sinclair, Chas. Singleton, Miss Robinson, R. Smith, Mr. Bergner, H. Goman, S. Raul, Mr. Dant, Mr. Waring, C. Young, L. Simpson, Mr. Ewing, Mr. Bamerill, Mr. Turnbull, Miss Harrison, Miss Mary Conklyn, Mr. and Mrs. George, Mr. and Mrs. Kneedsen, Mr. and Mrs. Kenard, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald, Mrs. Mead and son, Mr. and Mrs. Lidstone and 2 sons, Mr. and Mrs. Parr, 2 children and nurse, Mrs. McIntosh, infant and nurse, and 198 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	6 19	Sun sets	5 23	Moon rises	5 21

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	7 10	Gov. Island	7 59	Hell Gate	9 21

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Oct. 12.

Cleared.

Steamships Geo. Washington, Gager, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Aeushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Ship Ellsinore, Clark, Savannah, De Groot & Peck.

Barks Kensington, Baker, Fayal, Boyd & Hincken; Carlton, Trecatin, New-Orleans, R. H. Drummond & Co.; Harvest Home, Berry, New-Orleans, G. G. Young & Co.

Brig Champion, (Br.,) Martell, St. John, N. B., B. F. Small & Co.

Schooners Mary Shields, Waite, Salem, Berguson & Wood; W. H. Bowen, Hill, Providence, G. N. Stranahan.

Arrived.

Steamship Tripoli, (Br.,) Martyn, Liverpool Sept. 28, and Queenstown 29th, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. Oct. 1, lat. 51 24, lon. 14 07, 10:30 A. M., passed steamship Malta; 10th, lat. 40 45, lon. 63 47, 8 A. M., signalized Am. ship Penelope, bound E.

Steamship Fairbanks, Hunter, Wilmington, N. C., and 70 hours from the bar, with mdse. and passengers to James Hand. Was detained 3 ds. inside the bar at Wilmington in consequence of the heavy sea rolling in.

Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Chichester, Wilmington, N. C., 60 hours, with naval stores to James Hand.

Steamship Zodiac, Philips, Savannah 65 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Mary Sanford, Moore, Boston.

Ship Old Dominion, (of Richmond, Me.,) Sampson, Bordeaux 45 ds., with wine, &c., to P. A. Perrin. Had strong westerly gales most of the passage; split some sails and damaged rudder.

Bark Theone, Hellmers, of and from Bremen 30 ds., with mdse. and 248 passengers to Hennings & Gosings. Had 1 birth on the passage.

Bark Allegro, (Pruss.,) Kampe, Newcastle 46 ds., with mdse. to Barclay & Livingston.

Brig O. C. Clary, (of Philadelphia,) Bryant, Manzanilla 19 ds., with mahogany to master. 5th inst., off Hatteras, had a heavy gale from N. N. W. to N. N. E., which lasted 3 ds. Off Hatteras, 5th, saw brig Hattie, bound N. 10th, 8 miles S. of Barnegat, saw part of a vessel's cabin; had not been long in the water.

Brig Emily Fisher, (of Eastport,) Shackford, Grand Turk Sept. 26, with salt to Brett, Son & Co. Oct. 10, lat. 38 43, lon. 73 41, spoke brig Juliet C. Clark, from Remedios for New-York, who reported, Sept. 29, in a gale from N. E.; lost foretopmast, foreyard, mainboom, mast, &c.

Brig J. Strout, Strout, Jacksonville 11 ds., with yellow pine to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Arctic, (Br.,) Crane, Cow Bay 8 ds., with coal to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Brig N. Ware, Ware, Old Harbor 19 ds., with wood and lumber to Moss & Ward.

Brig . Lovett, Lovett, Arecibo 24 ds., with sugar to order.

Schr. St. James, Peabody, Tampico, via Fortress Monroe, 37 ds., with fustic, &c., to Brugiere & Thebaud. Sept. 30, had a heavy northerly gale, during which was hove on her beam ends, but sustained no serious damage; 3d inst. Geo. Van Horn, of Milford, Conn., seaman, died of consumption, and was buried at Fortress Monroe.

Schr. Ajmeer, (Br.,) Elliott, Windsor, N. S., 8 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co. On the 7th inst., near Cross Rip Lightship, was run into by an unknown schooner; badly tore the mainsail and foresail.

Schr. Loyal Scranton, Lowden, Savannah 12 ds., with mdse. to N. L. McCready & Co. Had heavy easterly weather the entire passage.

Schr. E. H. Perry, Hamilton, Portland, Conn., with molasses to Youngs Amann.

Schr. M. Vassar, Jr., Christie, Elizabethport, for Wareham.

Schr. Moses Waring, Bunker, St. George, N. B., 8 ds., with spars to master.

Schr. Curtis Tilton, Norwald, Wilmington, N. C.
Schr. Wide World, Hinckley, Jacksonville.
Schr. Oliver H. Booth, Longstreet, Virginia.
Schr. D. H. Baldwin, Vail, New-London.
Schr. J. A. Berkele, Hemmingway, Saybrook.
Schr. Florence, Newcomb, Norwich.
Schr. H. Manton, Crowell, Boston.
Schr. Brazos, Kelsey, Portland, Conn., stone.
Schr. Wm. Gillum, Scoville, Portland, Conn., stone.
Schr. E. L. Gregory, Gregory, Fall River.
Schr. Alaska, Strout, Providence.
Schr. J. P. Wallace, Allen, Nantucket, with fish.

WIND—At sunset, calm.

Sailed.

Steamships Hibernia, Saxonia, Erin, City of Boston, Cella, Manhattan, George Washington, Rapidan, San Jacinto, Huntsville, E. S. Terry, Franconia, Saratoga.

By Telegraph.

HOLMES' HOLE, Oct. 10, P. M.—Arr. schr. Silas Wright, from Rockland for New-York; M. P. Br. Jones, Providence for St. Johns; James Alderdice, Philadelphia for Boston; Reeves, Calais for Warren; brig Manson, Philadelphia; sloop Wild Pigeon, Provincetown.

Sld. brig Burmah, schr. A. G. Dyer.

11th, A. M.—Arr. schrs. D. Bretain, Philadelphia for Boston; J. W. Weaver, do. for Salisbury; G. C. Clark, do. for Portland; Sea Flower, Sullivan for New-Bedford; Paul Seavy, Turks Island for Belfast, Me.; Hard Scrabble, New-York for Boston; Nelson, Gloucester for New-York; John D. Griffin, do. do.; Delphi, of Harwick; J. Robinson, Gloucester for New-York.

Returned—Brig Burmah and schr. A. G. Dyer.

Wind N. by E., with fog.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 12.—Sld. steamers Wyoming and San Salvador, for New-York.

Arr. steamers Virgo, New-York; B. Somers, Philadelphia.

Miscellaneous.

NOTICE.—The buoy on Throgg's Point is fifty yards west of its proper position. Three vessels have been ashore at that place this week in consequence.

WOOD TURNERY

Wood turning of every variety, either eccentric, concentric or regular. Handles of every variety, skate woods, Logotrope, mouse traps, &c.

JOHN N. BUNNELL, Unionville, Ct., Thirty-three miles from New-Haven via Canal R. R.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 585, Oct. 12, 1867.
3, 10, 29, 71, 1, 66, 37, 27, 12, 77, 25, 52, 72.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 586, Oct. 12, 1867.
81, 25, 19, 10, 47, 68, 27, 8, 62, 48, 44, 18, 45.

SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS, No. 509, Oct. 12, 1867.
3, 21, 61, 67, 70, 1, 13, 46, 54, 76, 49, 73, 32.

SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 510, Oct. 12, 1867.
26, 63, 41, 37, 54, 56, 40, 42, 30, 49, 22, 48, 47.

Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.

JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED Lotteries, information furnished, and circulars sent by addressing PARKES & CO., Nos. 14 and 16 Wall-st., Rooms No. 5 and 7, basement.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURNished in all legalized lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 108 Broadway and No. 153 Fulton-st.